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TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

COLONEL BRYAN'S WAR FOR PEACE

THE HEARTY "GOD-BLESS-YOUS" concluding the final interview between President Wilson and his retiring Secretary of State "came from impulses in the hearts of two men who understood each other, both open-minded, big-brained, patriotic Americans." So runs an editorial in the newspaper owned by the Secretary of the Navy, who deplored the resignation of Mr. Bryan and testified warmly to his affectionate confidence in him, but who remained in the Cabinet supporting the President's policy. The country, Secretary Daniels's *Raleigh News and Observer* says further, "will never be persuaded that Mr. Bryan could be anything but an unselfish patriot." And despite the wide-spread newspaper support of the President called forth by the resignation, and the sharp criticism of Mr. Bryan's course in the Eastern press, it is evident from Western and Southern comment that a considerable portion of the country to-day retains its confidence in the motives and purposes of William Jennings Bryan. Assertions and insinuations that the Bryan "war for peace" is also a political struggle are answered by Mr. Bryan's apologists with the reminder that even in continuing his vigorous press campaign for the attainment of peace by the Bryan methods, the ex-Secretary has only the kindest words for the President, and is careful to restrict his criticism to the point at issue. He is credited by some correspondents with intending to preserve the amities and cordialities which now bind him to the Democratic Administration. But the "his present intentions are sincere," writes John Temple Graves to the *New York American*, "in Mr. Bryan's past history the joy of the battle has most frequently swept away the reserves of good feeling, and the political woods hereabouts are full of prophets who foresee that before the summer is over the President and the Commoner, the ex-Secretary and his Chief, will be engaged in the most spectacular and slashing controversy of the decade." And the Democratic office-holders who permit themselves to be quoted predict continued Democratic harmony, the *New York Sun*'s correspondent hears that even party leaders in Washington expect to see Mr. Bryan in complete and open opposition.

Mr. Bryan's severest critics assert that he is beginning a campaign for another Presidential nomination, and Colonel Roosevelt is credited in the news dispatches with the belief that the Democratic party will be so seriously incapacitated as to give the Progressives a good fighting chance in 1916. Peace, prohibi-

tion, and suffrage are mentioned as the leading planks in the new Bryan platform, and one correspondent suggests that "the President's probable forgetfulness of the single-term mandate" of the Baltimore Convention will give Mr. Bryan another line of attack.

That Mr. Bryan's resignation "was inspired by a desire for political advantage and with an eye on 1916" is the belief of the Democratic *New York Morning Telegraph*. "Bryan is fishing for the nomination for the Presidency the coming year, and has resigned in order to lure the German vote his way," declares the *German Herald* in the same city. With which the *Louisville Times* (Ind.) quite agrees, tho it wonders how the Germans will "meet him on the grape-juice plank of his platform." In Mr. Bryan's home city of Lincoln, Nebraska, a once prominent Populist is quoted as saying that "Bryan has staged the first act of a new candidacy for the Presidency or the United States Senate." The latter is the ring into which the *Omaha Bee* (Rep.) expects to see the Bryan hat thrown. In the East this alternative does not seem to occur so readily. To quote the *Hartford Courant* (Rep.):

"It is a safe guess that we are going to have Mr. Bryan again as a Presidential candidate. His platform will be Peace and Prohibition. It will split the Democratic party all apart, for the South is strong for prohibition, and Bryan himself, as himself, is strong with the Democratic party through the wide West. He is likely, too, to draw from the Republicans on the same issue that will strengthen him at the South. . . . It makes at least a three-cornered fight for 1916."

In this fight the ex-Secretary, several correspondents note, will have not only the support of Bryan men in Congress and throughout the country, but also of his active lieutenants who have been placed on the public pay-roll in the last two years. It may be taken for granted, a *New York Sun* writer remarks, "that they will go to the front for him whenever his hat is in the ring." And the *Portland Oregonian* (Ind. Rep.), from the opposite border of the country, thus sizes up the situation:

"The President has been gaining a personal following and personal strength, while Mr. Bryan has been losing. The latter has borne the blame of the Pindell and Williams appointments, the Santo Domingo scandal, and the Colombian treaty, as well as the peace treaties, which are peculiarly his own. The Mexican fiasco has been ascribed to his influence. He was not able to hold his party in line for Administration measures in the last session of Congress. His influence in Washington is waning.

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UNLOCKED.
—Tuthill in the St. Louis Star.

GIVING HIS CRITICS AN OPENING.

"Mr. Bryan's definite separation from the Administration, however, is bound to estrange from it thousands of his devoted followers. His name is a shibboleth among the radical Democracy. He is the political creator of many men in Congress, some of whom may seek to avenge what they deem his wrongs. . . . In losing Mr. Bryan, Mr. Wilson loses the support of the radical wing of his party, and may prove to have wrecked the party itself, as did Cleveland.

"But the . . . Mr. Wilson may have lost the Bryan strength, he has won immeasurably greater strength among that vast body of Americans, tied only loosely to any party, which values the national honor and the national safety above all else."

Whatever may happen to the nomination, the *Boston Herald* (Ind.) observes, Mr. Bryan has "made the reelection of President Wilson extremely improbable." Several writers are convinced that the departure of Mr. Bryan from a place of responsibility in the Administration removes the restraint hitherto exercised over the radicals in Congress which so helped to make constructive Democratic legislation possible. From now until the end of the Administration, we read in a *New York Journal of Commerce* dispatch, "the country will witness an almost complete cessation of legislative activity. Under the present circumstances it is feared it would be impossible to get any great reform measures through Congress such as that body has acted upon during the past two years."

But the correspondents who are "jumping to the conclusion that Bryan is to be to Mr. Wilson what Roosevelt was to Mr. Taft—the wrecker of his Administration"—are "premature, to say the least," in the opinion of the *New York Evening Post*'s special representative in the capital. Mr. Villard remembers the many proofs of Mr. Bryan's loyalty to the President, the evident mutual affection of the two men, and the fact that "Mr. Bryan has a tremendous liking for popular applause and does not like to be outside the breastworks," and concludes that "the future may be awaited by the party with little expectation that he will turn against the Administration for which he was so largely responsible."

Possibly corroborative of this is the dispatch from Los Angeles in which William J. Bryan, Jr., says that his father "will not, under the circumstances, be a candidate for President in 1916, and will continue to support Mr. Wilson." The Democratic Governor of Minnesota foresees no internal disturbance in the Democratic party, and the Democratic Mayor of New York does



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ANOTHER SUBMARINE OUTRAGE.

—Morgan in the Philadelphia *Inquirer*.

not believe Mr. Bryan to be "influenced by political consideration or personal advantage." No signs of a coming split are seen by the Democratic National Committeemen from Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Louisiana, Mississippi, Florida, Missouri, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Kansas, or Colorado. Committeemen representing Georgia, Alabama, and Arizona believe the party will be actually stronger with Bryan out of office. The *Philadelphia Record* (Dem.) is "not aware of any break in the party. If Mr. Bryan has left the party, which he denies, the division between him and his former party can hardly be called a break; it would be sufficient to describe it as a very small chip." Another Democratic paper, the *Montgomery Advertiser*, "does not believe that Mr. Bryan will ever regain the hold upon the Democratic party he has enjoyed until lately." The same idea occurs to the *Washington Post* (Ind.), which says:

"It is obvious that Mr. Bryan must remain a Democrat or lose his hold upon Democrats who have been counted as his supporters. . . . If Mr. Bryan should bolt, where would he go and who would follow him? The glamour of official position is gone; the uniform and baton are laid aside. He has no more patronage to give out. He was diligent in placing his friends in good places, but there were twenty men for every job, and thus he found that he made one ingrate and nineteen enemies in the dispensation of patronage.

"The leadership of the Democratic party has departed from Mr. Bryan. The man in the White House is running the machine."

But this belief in the waning of the Bryan power is not universal. In Texas the *Waco Tribune* (Dem.), which prefers the ex-Secretary's position to the President's, thinks that the resignation "makes Mr. Bryan appear a bigger man to-day than he has ever appeared."

"We shall say 'au revoir' and not 'good-by' to Mr. Bryan. The Peerless One is not near through public life or active public duties yet."

His loyal followers can see no disloyalty in the sensational act of their leader. "Mr. Wilson will lose a wise and capable counselor," remarks the *Wheeling Register* (Dem.), "but Mr. Bryan is so much a Democrat and patriot that he would not, if he could, do anything to embarrass the Administration." The *El Paso Herald* (Dem.) believes "he has now no thought of making a political fight against the President." The *Oklahoma City Daily Oklahoman* (Dem.) sees no real issue between the

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President and Mr. Bryan, "naught but friendliness, friendship, and respect." Similarly the Cheyenne (Wyo.) *State Leader* (Dem.) counts on Mr. Bryan's continued loyal and effective support of the President. And from so important a daily as the Raleigh *News and Observer*, owned by Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, comes this tribute to the loyalty and unselfish patriotism of the man who seems to the New York *Herald* guilty of something that "closely approaches treason":

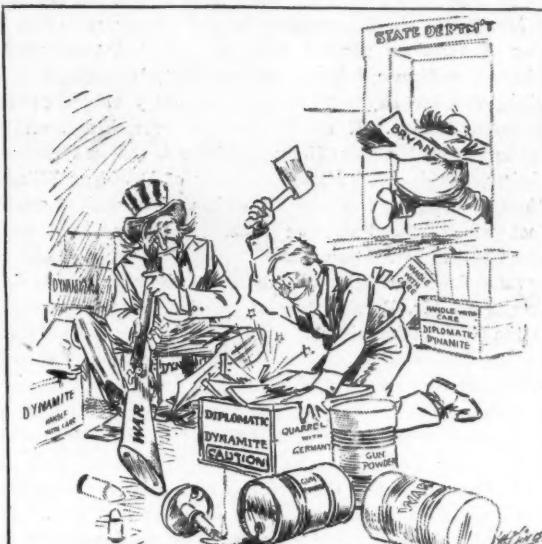
"Mr. Bryan and Mr. Wilson are agreed upon the great constructive legislation enacted by Congress, and cooperated to secure it. It is our firm and fixt opinion that Mr. Bryan has no object except to advance such principles, and he can do much to advance them. Many believe he can serve them better as a private citizen than with the limitations which office imposes. At any rate, all the twaddle about Mr. Bryan's having in view politics or helping other parties is the silliest nonsense. He is not that kind of a man. He is too great to be made greater by office, too honest to lose the confidence of the American people in his integrity by laying down office. . . . They will recognize that what Mr. Bryan has done has been because of convictions which are implanted in him, that he is obedient to his sense of duty, and is actuated by motives which he holds high above personal aggrandizement or popular applause."

Some defenders of Mr. Bryan's motives are inclined to suspect those of his critics. As we read in the Los Angeles *Express* (Ind.): "The same plutoocracy that opposed Bryan in his earlier campaigns holds dominant relations with the makers and sellers of arms and ammunitions. Working in alliance with men whose political ambitions Bryan had thwarted, these agencies and interests continuously have sought to drive Bryan from his place." And R. L. Metcalfe, formerly editor of Mr. Bryan's *Commoner*, says, as quoted in the Philadelphia *Record*'s Washington correspondence:

"Ever since he has been in the Cabinet Mr. Bryan has been the victim of an organized attack, and it is an open secret that this attack has been encouraged by men who are more or less conspicuous in the Administration. . . . Under the circumstances his retirement amounts to a public calamity, and I am sure

the ex-Secretary's stanchest defenders. Thus, for instance, the Mineral City *Pointer* (Ind.), in rural Ohio, answers "some of the big newspapers":

"The American nation is a patriotic nation, but not a nation of suppliant fools to be plunged into a spectacular gulf of human



—Darling in the Des Moines Register and Leader.

blood for the mere honor and glory of their military leaders. There is no question of national honor at stake with the American people in the present bloody crisis, save the honor of keeping out of the bloodiest and most heathenish fight in the history of God's green earth.

"Don't talk of a 'divided country' on account of Secretary Bryan's resignation. The division stands just as it was—asplicants for military glory and the spoils of war on the one hand, and a nation of humane, patriotic, peace-loving citizens on the other hand."

So, the Los Angeles *Tribune* (Ind.) takes pains to observe—

"The exultations of the jingoes that find responsive echoes in the columns of a portion of the press do not truly interpret national feeling. This nation is for peace and for arbitration as a means for maintaining peace. There are millions of Americans whose loyalty and patriotism are not to be accused, whose devotion to the glory and honor of the country is unimpeachable, who stand shoulder to shoulder in Mr. Bryan's support and in defense of the policies to advance which he resigned from the Cabinet."

Taking up the Bryan statement advocating a "system of persuasion" to take the place of a "system of force" in international relations, the Los Angeles daily says in words contrasting strangely with the sharp criticism of the same utterance quoted last week:

"As in an instant Bryan has won for himself, through this appeal, a lasting place in the affection and respect of the generations that are to know the blessings of a warless world. His name will be honored and revered by all the peoples of the earth. Increasingly, as the centuries expand and civilization flourishes in a culture based on lasting concord, Bryan will be venerated as that follower of the Prince of Peace who wrote the Sermon on the Mount into the statutes of the world. . . . We do not question the sincerity of the President's belief that he has entered upon a policy that will not lead to war, but we believe with Bryan that the history of mankind proves the futility of the system of force as a means of compelling or preserving peace."

With Bryan and all his personal following, says a correspondent of the New York *Call*, "will be massed the forces of organized labor, the Socialists, 75 per cent. of the women of this country,



"JUST AS YOU SAY, SIR!"

"I ask the American People to sit in judgment on my decision to resign."—William Jennings Bryan.

—Cash in the Chicago Herald.

it will be so regarded by the people whose opinion counts 'after the captains and the kings have departed.'"

The almost unanimous support of the President's position and the nearly as wide-spread criticism of Mr. Bryan's successive utterances, as noted in these pages last week, mean nothing to

the Jews, and that innumerable host that can only be classified as German-Americans." To the editor of this Socialist journal this looks too much "like the outline of a Democratic political camp" to be taken very seriously. Yet it should be remembered that Jim Larkin has called Mr. Bryan's resignation "the greatest thing that ever happened in the interest of the workingman," that an important New York union-labor official has said that "in Mr. Bryan the labor-unions of the country recognize the savior of American popular welfare," and that Congressman Buchanan, a former labor-union president, is reported to be working with Mr. Bryan on plans for a country-wide labor anti-war demonstration. It should also be remembered, on the other hand, that President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, has declared himself in favor of President Wilson's method of handling the issue which has arisen with Germany, a fact which, the Baltimore *American* thinks, "will prove disquieting" to Mr. Bryan.

German-American editors by the score, tho not unanimously, have praised Mr. Bryan's general position, but his statement "To the German-Americans" is not so pleasing. In this statement, it will be recalled, the ex-Secretary of State explained the perfect neutrality of the Administration, defended the motives and intentions of the President, praised German-Americans for their sympathy with the Fatherland and their loyalty to the United States, asked them to exert their influence with the German Government in the direction of a peaceful settlement and discuss at some length certain issues arising out of our relations to the belligerent Powers. The sentiments of the editors of papers like the New York *Herold*, *Detroiter Abendpost*, Louisville *Anzeiger*, Cleveland *Wächter u. Anzeiger*, and Philadelphia *German Daily Gazette* are thus emphatically expressed in the editorial columns of the St. Louis *Times*:

"Mr. Bryan insults the German-Americans in his latest epistle. True German-Americans have at all times indicated that their patriotism would not be lacking at a time when it might become necessary to take a definite stand. The country at large, including Mr. Wilson, has recognized the legitimacy of a German-American's sympathy with the Fatherland during discussion of the European War.

"Mr. Bryan urges the German-American to do a lot of things that all good German-Americans have been doing all along, and his message becomes wholly superfluous and unwarranted. We know of no true German-American who has been as unpatriotic as Mr. Bryan."

EFFORTS TO HALT ARMS-EXPORTS

THERE IS NO PROSPECT that our Government, as the New York *Journal of Commerce* remarks, "will attempt to stop the making of war-munitions in this country or to prohibit the sale of them abroad." This statement is strengthened by Mr. Bryan's reiteration of the arguments with which he defended the Government's position as Secretary of State; and also by the admission of a distinguished German publicist, Maximilian Harden, that this "hands-off" attitude of the Washington Government "is neither legally nor morally wrong." Yet to Germany the cessation or continuance of our arms-traffic with the Allies affects its very existence as a nation. Calculations made in Berlin and forwarded to this country a few weeks ago, says the Providence *Journal*, "profess to show that the Allies can not possibly arm their increasing forces or secure ammunition for their great numbers of large guns from their own resources, and that they must have the help of this country in order to accomplish their purpose. The German representatives also thoroughly believe that without this assistance the Allies can not continue and complete an aggressive campaign, driving the Kaiser's armies out of Belgium and France." That the Allies realize this no less than the Germans is indicated by the prodigious campaign for American arms being conducted by Mr. Lloyd-George, and partly financed by the Morgan firm of bankers. Just as an instance, we note in a New York *Sun* news-item this informing paragraph:

"The Union Metallic Cartridge Company has a contract to supply 3,500,000 rounds of ammunition weekly, and the understanding is that this is to be increased to 7,000,000. The Bethlehem Steel Company has received an order for 8,000 field-guns and also is turning out 12,000 shrapnel-shells every day, while for the one-pounders and smaller shells the rate is 50,000 a day. The General Electric Company has an order for \$100,000,000 worth of war-materials."

Germany naturally wishes, it is added, to disrupt in any way and at any cost the system by which England, France, and Russia are thus being provided with the means to victory. But, adds the New York *Journal of Commerce*, "if this industry and traffic are to cease, it must be by the voluntary or induced action of those engaged in it," and "there have been reports and rumors of late of emissaries of belligerents, or at least one belligerent, in this country, seeking to suppress or cripple this traffic by



WITH COURTESY AND TACT.

—Pease in the Newark News.



"SOMEBODY'S GOT TO BACK UP!"

—Orr in the Nashville Tennessean.

TWO IMPRESSIONS OF UNCLE SAM'S DIPLOMACY.

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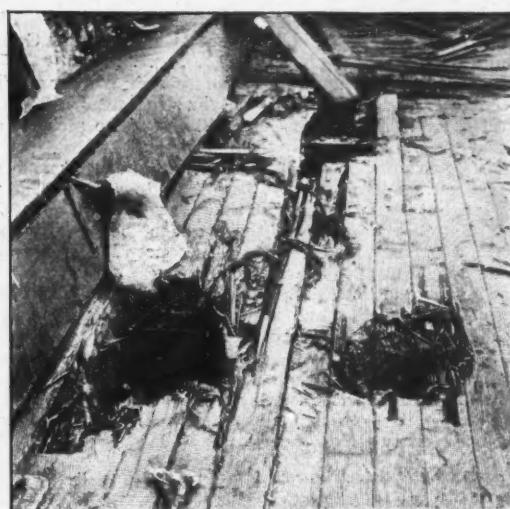
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A TORPEDO OR A MINE?

Two views of the injured portion of the hull of the *Nebraskan*, the American steamer which was struck by a floating mine or a torpedo from a German submarine off the Irish coast on May 25. Ambassador Page's official report is said to declare that the *Nebraskan* was torpedoed. The picture at the left shows the rent in the ship's side; in the right-hand picture may be seen how the upward force of the explosion tore holes in the deck.

buying up establishments engaged in it, or subsidizing their owners to cease operation." Detailed accounts of the plans and activities of German representatives appeared in the Chicago *Herald*, Providence *Journal*, and other papers. But these all failed for various and more or less obvious reasons.

The next German move, "now under way," says the New York *Sun*, "was to foment strikes in these factories." It continues:

"With many of the big plants under contract to provide supplies on certain dates, it is apparent that a sudden demand of employees for shorter hours, more pay, or other concessions would seriously embarrass the companies. This is reported to be a part of the program of the men behind the strike propaganda—to show the workers how easy it is now to strike for and obtain higher wages. They are causing points of this kind to be impressed on the labor-leaders in different parts of the country."

And *The Sun* cites a series of minor labor-disturbances in centers of the arms-making industry which it believes significant under the circumstances, if not a direct result of the German plan. In a statement appearing in *The Evening Sun*, a New York labor-leader promises an investigation of the matter, tho "so far," he says, "no authentic information has come into my possession that agents of Germany are contemplating the promotion of strikes." And Meyer London, New York's Socialist Congressman, says, in an *Evening Post* interview, that "strikes can not be organized that way," for "it takes long preparation—months or even years—to engineer a real strike." To the Brooklyn *Eagle*, however, there seems some reason for fearing this strike campaign. And *The Eagle* has a word of counsel for labor-leaders:

"Every labor-organizer who sells himself knows perfectly well that he is running counter to the best interests of American labor—playing traitor to the men who have trusted him; seeking to increase unemployment and industrial depression in the United States. If he has had a common-school education, he knows also that the making and selling of guns, ammunition, shoes, uniforms, to belligerents, is an international-law right of a neutral country."

The alleged German efforts to buy up arms-plants and incite labor-difficulties "have no direct connection," we read in the New York *Sun*, "with the movement now on foot to start a protest among labor-organizations against the United States going to war with Germany." Yet an indirect relation between

the latter movement and the Allies' munition-supply may be traced in the "alarming rumor," reported by the Chicago *Herald's* Washington correspondent, to the effect that—

"opponents of the so-called Armor Trust and Powder Trust in the United States are working up a labor-movement to have a declaration against war, with an appeal to the President to act again for mediation and peace."

"It is feared by the Administration that such a declaration, coming at this time from organized labor, will be interpreted in England as an endorsement of the attitude of the striking mechanics and laborers there. The strikers, it is reported, have interfered seriously with the output of munitions in the British plants and delayed the construction and repair of war-ships in the navy-yards."

GERMAN-AMERICANS DESERT WILSON

DISAVOWING any intention "to use the German vote as a club over the head of the President," *The Fatherland* publishes figures to show that as a result of his conduct of affairs since the outbreak of the European War, "Mr. Wilson has lost 92 per cent. of his German-American vote." These figures are derived from a canvass of 208 German-American newspapers throughout the country, representing, according to *The Fatherland*, "a total vote of 2,110,355, of which, in 1912, 1,161,720 were in favor of Wilson." To-day, we are told, "of all these votes presumably only 91,600 would support the President." The change, we are given to understand, is due to his conception of neutrality and his failure to stop the exportation of arms to the Allies. The questions asked in the canvass are implicit in the following summaries of the answers:

"Of the publications queried, 208 have replied. These include almost every newspaper of importance. According to the editors these presumably represent 2,110,355 voters. In answer to the question, 120 newspapers, representing 1,161,720 voters, stated that they had supported Woodrow Wilson for President in 1912. Asked whether they would support Woodrow Wilson at the present time, 108 who had supported him in 1912 asserted that they would not. Of all the papers only 12 asserted that they would, 2 refused to answer, and 12 declared that, because of their nature, they were non-partisan politically; 182 emphatically declared themselves unalterably opposed to Woodrow Wilson. The 12 newspapers that asserted they would support him represent a total vote of only 91,600. In other words, of the original German-American vote cast in 1912 for Woodrow Wilson for

President, it may be assumed that less than 8 per cent. would be cast for him to-day. Judging by this straw vote, Woodrow Wilson has lost 1,070,120 votes. If Mr. Wilson were a candidate at the present time he would lose over 92 per cent. of the German-American vote cast for him in 1912. . . .

"In regard to the question as to whether Woodrow Wilson had honestly endeavored to maintain strict neutrality and to protect the interests of the United States in the present international crisis, the poll shows the following results:

"Forty-five newspapers believe that he has honestly made such an endeavor. Space does not permit us to analyze this vote this week, but it may be asserted that a large percentage of those saying that they believe that the President has endeavored to preserve neutrality indicated that his conception of neutrality differed largely from theirs. . . .

"As to the question whether the President had succeeded in maintaining neutrality and in protecting the interests of the United States, the answers are as follows:

"Of 45 newspapers who believed that he made an attempt to do so, only 12 are of the opinion that he has succeeded; 154 newspapers do not believe that he has even tried.

"In answer to the question as to his success in carrying out his policies, many papers assert that he has succeeded only in aiding the Allies.

"In answer to the question as to the President's sincerity, 5 newspapers refused to commit themselves. In answer to the question of his success, only one newspaper refused to commit itself. It seems obvious from this that less than 6 per cent. of the German-American press believes that President Wilson has succeeded in being neutral and in protecting the interests of the United States. Comment on this result would be superfluous. It may be assumed that before these 2,000,000 German-American voters Woodrow Wilson stands charged with failure."

CHANCES OF INTERVENTION IN MEXICO

BECAUSE THE ALTERNATIVES presented by President Wilson's new Mexican policy are a prompt getting together of the rival Mexican leaders for the restoration of peace and order or some effective measure of intervention by the United States for the same purpose, our editorial observers are scrutinizing with a new interest and anxiety the utterances of Villa and Carranza. Since the President's announcement of his new policy on June 2, Carranza has issued a proclamation to the Mexican people setting forth his claims to recognition by the United States as the actual and legal head of the Mexican Government, and Villa has approached his former chief with suggestions of a reunion and reorganization of the revolutionary factions to avoid the "imminent dangers" of American intervention or Cientifico reenthronement. But Villa's conciliatory advances, in the opinion of our press, lose much of their value because they followed on the heels of his serious reverse at Leon. It is also noted that Carranza has up to the present ignored them. Altho the New York *Sun*'s Washington correspondent reports that President Wilson is still "very hopeful that in a short time a way will be found to induce the factions to meet in a conference to discuss terms of peace," he also reports that other officials of the Administration "see little hope of an adjustment of Mexico's troubles from within."

Turning to the editorial columns, we find a similar lack of agreement in reading the signs. Thus the Charleston *News and Courier* finds comfort in the fact that "neither Carranza nor Villa has brushed our warning contemptuously aside," nor has "got on a high horse and refused to discuss Mexican affairs with an outsider." To the Syracuse *Journal* our new Mexican policy "is bright in pleasing prospects," and the Boston *Christian Science Monitor* sees "a rift in the cloud of Mexico's political affairs." This optimism is shared by many other papers, among them the New York *Times*, Washington *Times*, and St. Louis *Republic* and *Post Dispatch*. "Both chieftains realize," thinks the Washington *Times*, "that Mexico must compose herself or be composed from the outside, and that they both will be brushed aside unless they bend their efforts toward the restoration of order." Moreover—

"Both Carranza and Villa acknowledge that the fundamental trouble in Mexico is the virtual serfdom of the masses, and Carranza offers a program for amelioration of the ills that beset the people, by a distribution of government lands and otherwise. The differences that separate Carranza and Villa appear to be principally their ambitions and jealousies."

The New York *Times*, noting that Carranza's proclamation to the Mexican people "conveys a promise of substantial reforms," goes on to review its reasons for reading the signs hopefully:

"If Carranza really inclines to a policy of general amnesty there is no good reason why he should refuse to meet Villa on even terms. It is now clear that the recent defeat of Villa and Angeles at Leon was no such hopeless rout as had been reported. They still have the semblance of an army and are almost ready for more fighting. In his new mood, Carranza may well prefer negotiations looking to peace and harmony to renewing the warfare.

"It is, indeed, a new and strange mood for the hitherto obstinate First Chief of the Constitutionalists, which is revealed in his proclamation and the advance summary of his reply to President Wilson, which has been cabled from Vera Cruz. A plan which includes protection of all existing legal rights, indemnity for all losses caused by the revolution, equal taxation for all property, and a firm stand against both confiscation and special privileges is most attractive and, if it could be intelligently carried out, ought to go far toward the solution of Mexico's problems. Villa's reply to President Wilson, according to an El Paso dispatch, expresses his willingness to invite a new union of all Mexicans and favors agrarian reform and the extension of education among the poor. There is no better solution of the agrarian problem than equal taxation of all property. . . . It would assuredly lead to a distribution of thousands of acres now useless in such a way as to benefit the State. Carranza promises an extension of the school system. So that honors are at present easy between him and Villa."

On the other hand, many papers fail to detect the rainbow in the Mexican sky. Thus the Providence *Journal* fears that "Mr. Wilson's suggestive note has had no effect on Carranza," and the Brooklyn *Eagle* remarks: "It seems now to be a mere question how long the patience of President Wilson will last." "Peace through intervention," adds *The Eagle*, "is the only peace in sight." "There is not the slightest evidence that Mexico is coming to its senses as a result of the President's warning," declares the Washington *Post*, which thinks that Villa is only sparring for time after his defeat at Leon, and that we are "drifting toward intervention." As *The Post* sees it—

"The situation simmers down to the ultimate necessity of intervention by the United States, exerted either in behalf of a body of Mexicans gathered to frame a government, or in support of an American governor-general charged with the duty of compelling peace as a preliminary to the organization of a government by the Mexicans."

The Washington *Herald* also is convinced that almost insurmountable obstacles stand in the way of an agreement between Villa and Carranza, and the Springfield *Republican* thinks the prospect of a decisive military triumph for either faction is equally remote. Says *The Republican*:

"If the map of Mexico be studied, it will be seen that Villa still controls a very large territory in the north. Leon, where the recent fighting took place, is far south of Torreon, and Villa's mastery north of Leon on the National Railway to Juarez, on the United States boundary, is still undisputed. His capital, Chihuahua, is not even threatened by Carranza forces. The situation approximately is that the Villa-Zapata combination holds the north and the farther south, while Carranza holds the more important seaports and interposes a formidable territorial wedge between his rivals in the heart of the country. So long as the United States Government places no embargo on the export of war-supplies into Mexico, Villa remains in direct communication with American factories manufacturing ammunition and arms, and he can be limited in his purchases only by his financial resources.

"The prospect of either of the leading factions actually subjugating the other is not promising at this time."

DOUBTFUL "WELFARE" FOR SEAMEN

NO ONE BEGRUDGES higher wages, better living-conditions, or the right to quit work to the thousands of seamen on the American and other ships affected by the new Seamen's Act, but the thought that it may end entirely the jobs of American seamen by putting our merchant marine out of business gives some of our editors pause. The avowed purpose of the act, fathered by Senator La Follette, indorsed by the American Seamen's Union, and passed by the last Congress, is "to promote the welfare of American seamen in the merchant marine of the United States." Altho it does not go into force until November, certain effects are already attributed to it which threaten to leave the American seaman without any American merchant marine in which his welfare can be promoted. "The fact in a nutshell," remarks the Rochester *Post Express*, "is that our Government by its Seamen's Law requires more of its unsubsidized ships than foreign governments demand of their subsidized lines." Consequently, "our ships can not compete with theirs, and it stands to reason that our Government must either abate its requirements, or help its ships as other nations do, or see them go out of business or under other flags." From the Pacific comes the most startling evidence in support of this view, as we are told that the new law would add \$130,000 to the cost of operating the *Minnesota*, which runs between the Pacific Coast and the Orient. The Pacific Mail Steamship Company, a \$20,000,000 corporation, "will dispose of its ships and dissolve," says the San Francisco *Chronicle*, altho "it had raised the money and let the contracts for four great steamers to sail between this port and New York and was planning for eight more for that and other routes." It had estimated that under the new law the total yearly running-expenses of its thirteen ships would be increased by \$802,042. And Capt. Robert Dollar, of San Francisco, head of the Dollar Line, announces that he will probably be compelled to put his nine ships under the Chinese flag when the new law goes into effect. In a Washington dispatch to the New York *Evening Post* we read that the Pacific Mail may continue business in a new form:

"Private information reaching Washington is that this line may divorce itself from the Southern Pacific Railroad, transfer its headquarters to New York, and operate its ships to Hongkong via the Panama Canal after transforming them from coal- to oil-burners. This change would reduce the number of employees in the fire-room crew from 118 Chinamen to about 18 Americans, but the situation confronting the company, as it is understood here, requires substantially a reorganization. Report also has it that James J. Hill may have to withdraw the Great Northern liner *Minnesota*, one of the largest ships flying the American flag, off the run to the Orient. Captain Dollar, when here, told friends that he was attending a meeting of Japanese business men in Japan when the news of the passage of the La Follette Bill was received in Japan. He said the news occasioned an enthusiastic demonstration in the meeting, the Japanese believing that the legislation leaves them free to capture the trade in the Pacific."

The Seamen's Law raises the standard of living conditions aboard ship. It also increases expenses by requiring that 65 per cent. of the deck crew shall be able seamen and that no ship of

any nationality "shall be permitted to depart from any port of the United States unless she has on board a crew not less than 75 per centum of which, in each department, are able to understand any order given by the officers of such vessel." Says the New York *Evening Post*:

"The only way to compete successfully in the Pacific with the Chinese and Japanese lines is to employ Oriental crews. The new Seamen's Bill makes it impossible to use crews which are not conversant with the language of their officers—a provision which, conjoined with the old law for the employment of American citizens as officers on American ships, all but excludes the possibility of shipping any but American seamen."

In other words, the new law would compel American ships to replace cheap Oriental labor with American labor at union wages, while the Japanese ships could retain their present crews. This is "a subsidy to labor that throttles both labor and capital," says the New York *World*, because it "gives Japan a monopoly of the carrying-trade between this country and the Orient."

"It is useless to talk about building up an American merchant marine if the labor-unions are to dominate navigation laws and block competitive freight-carrying," declares the Brooklyn *Eagle*, and the Philadelphia *Record* remarks that "driving American steamships out of business provides no employment for American sailors." Yet as a result of the European War, even the farmers of the inland States, says the Spokane *Spokesman-Review*, are beginning to awake to the importance of an American merchant marine:

"Before the war it was impossible to arouse in their minds a maintained interest in an American merchant marine. Now that the war has tied up a large part of the shipping of the world, and they see the ocean freight-rate on a bushel of wheat jump from 18 cents to 54 cents, they begin to realize the need of more ships—American ships that will fly the Stars and Stripes, carry our products abroad when foreign ships are withdrawn, and by force of competition hold down the freight-rate in time of peace."

Another basic objection to the Seamen's Bill, in the opinion of its critics, is that certain of its clauses conflict with existing treaties between the United States and the principal foreign countries, five of which—Spain, Italy, Austria-Hungary, the Netherlands, and Great Britain—have already filed objections with our State Department. Nevertheless Washington has notified these and sixteen other nations that the United States intends to terminate those provisions of the treaties which conflict with the new law. The clauses of the law which necessitate this are those permitting a foreign sailor in an American port to claim half his wages at pleasure, and exempting foreign sailors from arrest for desertion. It may be noted that the full title of the law is: "An Act to promote the welfare of American seamen in the merchant marine of the United States; to abolish arrest and imprisonment as a penalty for desertion, and to secure the abrogation of treaty provisions in relation thereto; and to promote safety at sea." Says the Brooklyn *Eagle*:

"No State Department of the United States, no foreign office of any other government, ever undertook a more ungracious and disagreeable task than that which is imposed by the terms of the La Follette Seamen's Bill on Mr. Lansing. With utter disregard of the comity between nations, and the universal principle that a merchant ship must be governed by the navigation



TORPEDOING THE REMNANT.
—Cesare in the New York Sun.

laws of the country whose flag it flies, Congress has undertaken, in effect, to extend our law over foreign merchantmen who come into our harbors; to interfere with their contracts with seamen, to substitute provincial impertinence for common sense."

Yet it is to this very feature of the new law, its applicability to foreign as well as to American ships, that its defenders point in answer to those critics who say it will drive American shipping from the seas. Thus the *San Francisco Coast Seamen's Journal* reproaches the *San Francisco Chronicle* for "completely ignoring the fact that the new Seamen's Act will apply with equal force to the ships of all nations, including Japan," and goes on to say:

"It will compel foreign ship-owners who desire to do business in American ports to adopt American rules and regulations. Thereby the cost of operation between American ships and foreign competitors will be effectively equalized."

This point, according to the *Philadelphia Record*, was specially emphasized by Senator La Follette himself, and Andrew Furuseth, President of the International Seamen's Union of America and coauthor of the bill, writes to the *New York Sun* as follows:

"In passing the Seamen's Law, so called, Congress intended to equalize the wages of foreign and American vessels, first in American ports; secondly, by natural evolution, in all ports. Foreign and American vessels are placed upon exact equality, and the strangle-hold of the foreign ship-owner upon the law of supply and demand is removed by liberating all seamen that come within jurisdiction of the United States.

"As the law was, Japan was driving every competitor off the Pacific Ocean. Under the provisions of the Seamen's Law she will have no advantage, but will be on equality with all other vessels coming to or going from American ports. The Japanese are as eager for freedom and higher wage as any other seamen, and the Japanese ship-owner will pay some of his subsidy to his seamen in order to prevent them from deserting in American ports.

"The Pacific Mail is not going out of business because of the Seamen's Law. Mr. Schwerin testified before the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, before the Seamen's Bill was passed, that the company was going out of business because of the provision in the Panama Canal Act that would prevent the vessels of the Pacific Mail from trading through the Canal. The company is very likely reorganizing and divorcing itself from the Southern Pacific Railway Company in order that the vessels may be able to trade from New York to Hongkong via San Francisco and other way ports. This would correspond with the proposal to convert the vessels from coal- to oil-burners, thereby reducing the fire-room force alone from 115 to about 20."

Meanwhile dispatches tell us that something like boom conditions are discoverable in the ship-building yards of the Atlantic Coast. In the *New York Times* we read:

"Since August 148 vessels have been added to the United States merchant marine. That was owing not to any subsidy or other artificial encouragement, but to the causes, namely, (1) that to meet the emergency created by the war, an inhibition against the American registry of foreign-built ships was removed by legislation, and (2) to the fact that the increase in carrying-rates was enough to overcome the surviving disadvantages under which American shipping would in normal times compete with non-American shipping. The incentive was that of profit simply. But in the transpacific trade, the freights have risen, the profit is not great enough to overcome the new restrictions imposed upon American shipping under the La Follette Bill, and the American merchant marine for that reason declines. At the same time the Japanese merchant marine is waxing abnormally."

"It will probably appear on examination," suggests the *Rochester Post Express*, "that such vessels as are now being built for American registry are designed for the coastwise trade in which our ships are protected by law against a competition that would otherwise tie them to their wharves."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

WHAT d'ye mean, "Dark ages"?—*Boston Transcript*.

IT isn't the initial cost of a war—it's the upkeep.—*New York Tribune*.

Is it possible, after all, that grape-juice is intoxicating?—*Kansas City Star*.

WHY worry? Tom Marshall has not resigned the Vice-Presidency.—*Chicago Daily News*.

THE well-known war-babies, it seems, have no Pals—only Mars.—*New York Evening Sun*.

CHINA is now in a position to appreciate the high cost of peace at any price.—*Boston Transcript*.

MR. BRYAN is one editor who knows how to make news as well as comment on it.—*Columbia State*.

THE rumor that *The Commoner* and *The Fatherland* are to be merged is baseless.—*St. Louis Globe Democrat*.

YOUTHFUL students of Scriptural and modern history will never be able to reconcile the two Bethlehems.—*Washington Post*.

MR. WINSTON SPENCER CHURCHILL says the British Navy is growing, which must be one reason for being so careful of it.—*New York Tribune*.

WHAT broke Constantinople up so completely was the fact that the 13,000 wounded sent back weren't Armenians.—*Washington Post*.

IF the Germans would whip the French it would help them out a lot. It doesn't do them any good to whip the Russians.—*Florida Times-Union*.

THE chief danger at this moment would seem to be that Germany and Austria may wear themselves completely out licking Russia.—*Chicago Herald*.

AMBASSADOR BERNSTORFF declares he will stay in Washington all summer. Hope he won't find it too hot for him.—*Philadelphia North American*.

WHAT is one to do about one's neutrality when one sees, at 1329 Amsterdam Avenue, the office of the German-American Exterminating Company?—*New York Tribune*.

THE Tennessee Congressman who telegraphed the President, "The people are with you and they never resign," takes the prize. His name is Sims.—*Springfield Republican*.

GREAT BRITAIN continues her sentimental policy of blocking shipments to Germany without killing steamship passengers. Where's her manhood?—*Philadelphia North American*.

THE Republic of San Marino, which recently abandoned neutrality, seems to be more successful than the other belligerents in keeping its campaign-plans and the movements of its armies secret.—*New Orleans Times-Picayune*.

BUT just suppose he had been President.—*Charleston News and Courier*. WE know one kind of tented field Mr. Bryan isn't so averse to.—*Columbia State*.

ANYHOW, the State Department's loss is the Chautauqua circuit's gain.—*Kansas City Star*.

Most of the papers seem to think that Mr. Bryan is a very fine public speaker.—*Ohio State Journal*.

INDICATIONS are that Mr. William R. Hearst doesn't own a single ranch in Germany.—*Boston Transcript*.

MR. BRYAN gave up being Secretary of State to become Secretary of Statements.—*New York Morning Telegraph*.

SOUTH-AMERICAN revolutions overlooked in the rush will be written up in the annual almanacs.—*Washington Post*.

"FREEDOM of the sea" is progressing nicely, and the sea will soon be free of Pacific Mail ships.—*Wall Street Journal*.

Of course, one has to keep in mind the practically inexhaustible territory Russia has to fall back on.—*Washington Post*.

WOULD Mr. Bryan have consented to submit his differences with the President to a commission of arbitration?—*Philadelphia North American*.

LLOYD-GEORGE would apparently change the familiar quotation to read: "Heaven is on the side of the biggest ammunition-factory."—*Chicago Herald*.

First the Austrians had Przemysl; then the Russians had it Peremysl, and now the Austrians will hold it for another spell.—*Philadelphia North American*.

IT begins to look as if Italy were going to do the really heroic thing in this war. She will rush to the help of the victors.—*New York Morning Telegraph*.

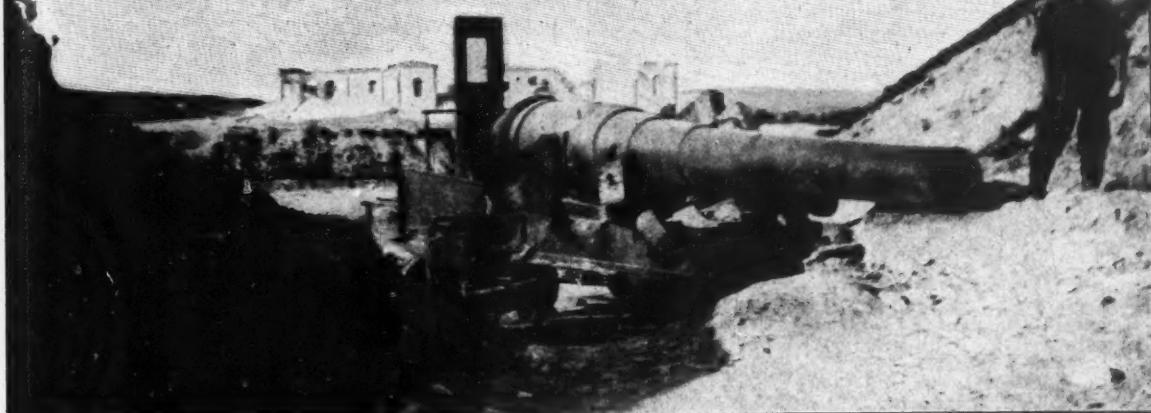
NOW one can figure out what those canals on Mars really are. They are the trenches where the embattled Martians have dug themselves in.—*Chicago Daily News*.

THE bombs of laughing-gas hurled by the French produce laughter for fifteen minutes followed by blinding tears. The theatrical syndicate will want the patent.—*Brooklyn Eagle*.

SINCE the war began Germany has added six battle-ships to its complement. If the war holds out long enough Germany may have to enlarge the Kiel Canal.—*New York Telegraph*.

THERE are 20,000,000 to 25,000,000 loyal citizens of the United States who are in sympathy with Germany and Austria.—"American Independence Union." What of it, if they are loyal citizens?—*New York Evening Telegram*.

FOREIGN - COMMENT



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THE DARDANELLES FORTRESS OF BED-EL-BAHR, AS DESTROYED BY THE ALLIES.

This fort, at the entrance of the straits, suffered total destruction by the British super-dreadnought *Queen Elizabeth*. In the foreground is one of its heaviest guns, flanked by a British "Tommy." At the rear may be seen a ruined monastery that shared the fate of the fortress.

GERMANY'S "STAND-PAT" ATTITUDE

BERLIN IS POLITE and hails the American note with pleasant terms. Its newspapers are relieved to find that it is not in the least an ultimatum and that it opens the way for further negotiations. It is evident from the tone of the German press that the last thing desired is any open rupture with the United States, and the prospect of putting off the definite answer to our note by further presentation of "views" is a pleasant one. The *Berliner Tageblatt*'s article on the note is typical of the relief felt at the mildness of President Wilson's latest note, and, among other things, it says:

"A solution of the difficulty is possible, and Washington makes a true effort to bring it about. This is the chief characteristic of the note. There is no rattling of the saber. The hope of our enemies who already had glorified in seeing the Stars and Stripes join the Union Jack and Tricolor has been demolished. We may confidently expect that the answer of our Government will remove the last impediments. The note does not insist on Germany's ordering a cessation of her submarine warfare, but emphasizes the principles of humanity involved and expresses the hope that in future American life and property will be respected."

"The suggestion of President Wilson's offer of his services to end the starvation-campaign against Germany is particularly happy. This to us Germans is the principal part of the message. Will England consent to a return to the basis of the Declaration of London? Will she cause no further difficulties to the trade of neutrals? Will she withdraw her declaration of the North Sea war-zone?

"We earnestly hope that the efforts of the United States in this direction will be rewarded with success."

Maximilian Harden, the brilliant editor of the Berlin *Zukunft*, in an interview with Mr. Karl von Wiegand, which we find in the cable dispatches of the New York *World*, cordially approves of the note, and at the same time makes some remarkable admissions. He says:

"A large part of our public really believes that America's selling ammunition to other countries constitutes a violation of international law; that it is morally wrong and an unfriendly act toward us, not knowing that America is wholly within its rights legally, and that this can not in any manner be twisted or interpreted into an unfriendly act.

"We can not expect that neutrals will waive such rights or permit their being ignored. I have lost many friends because I have insisted that sinking the *Lusitania* was a political mistake, quite aside from the humanitarian standpoint.

"It is my opinion that whatever military advantage may have been gained through it is not to be compared with what we have lost morally and politically. Through it the present situation has been precipitated."

Notwithstanding the friendly tone of the German press, little doubt is felt that the Kaiser's naval advisers will "stand pat" on the submarine issue, and it is an unescapable conclusion that the German people regard the sinking of neutral vessels as a perfectly justifiable act of war, and on this point the German Government has behind it the support of a united nation. This sentiment, we are told, is not at all affected by President Wilson's request for assurances that such warfare should cease, and the semiofficial *Kölnische Zeitung* writes:

"Without doubt Mr. Lansing, in comparison with Mr. Bryan, is a man of very sharp tone, but the German press will do well not to inquire too anxiously whether he is a man of sharp or of peaceful tone."

"Our submarine war will not cease on that account. If American ships or Americans in British ships enter the war-zone, they must, despite Mr. Lansing and President Wilson, take the risk involved in such a voyage. America can claim the right to judge neutral's

rights only when she herself maintains neutrality. Such was not the case under the pacifist Mr. Bryan, and probably will be just as little the case under the international-law expert, Mr. Lansing."

The conservative Berlin *Tägliche Rundschau* features an



HE "SAW" THE "LUSITANIA'S" GUNS.

Gustav Stahl affirmed upon oath that he saw masked guns on the *Lusitania*, thus upholding Germany's contention. Now he is held on \$10,000 bail on a charge of perjury.



THE BRITISH MERCHANT-DREADNOUGHT.

The latest type, for the transport of munitions and passengers.

—© *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).



THE "LUSITANIA" METHOD.

"Don't be frightened, Mr. Jonathan; we won't shoot. But if the Germans kill you, we'll protest again over the breaches of international law."

—© *Ulk* (Berlin).

TWO GERMAN VIEWS OF THE "LUSITANIA" COMPLICATIONS.

article by Herr Ernst Bacmeister, the Prussian statesman, who, under the heading "Firmness," says:

"So long as the methods of British naval war remain the same, there can be no talk of modifying the submarine war. The American Government has means to influence the British mode of warfare. If the American Government demands a change in our ways of naval warfare it must first do away with the violations of international law which justify our methods. . . .

"Nobody among the German peoples wishes war with the great neutral ammunition-contractor, but nobody wants to surrender the good German right to this ammunition-contractor merely to prevent war. To be sure, we should all regret the loss of our beautiful ships in America, but the resultant loss could hardly be compared with the shortening of the war."

The influential *Berliner Post* takes the position that all ships carrying ammunition must be sunk, and the fact that they are of neutral registry is a matter of no consequence:

"Our submarines must destroy these munitions, and whence they come and who does a good business in them are immaterial. If England does not hesitate to carry passengers on board the same ship with this war-material, it is not possible for us to fulfil our duties without destroying innocent human lives. The responsibility for the mishap rests on England alone. If England will not let herself be warned by the destruction of the *Lusitania*, and if she persists in this course, it is her affair. And when England later indulges in hypocritical complaint that we Germans did not spare innocent civilians, we can not see the fairness in their point of view."

This attitude of indifference to the susceptibilities of neutrals is present in the entire German press, and the reason for it is succinctly stated in the *Berlin Tag* by Major August von Parseval, the famous dirig. le-inventor, who says:

"In the position in which Germany now stands, attacked from three sides, there can be no question whether such and such a means of defense is permissible or forbidden, but simply and solely whether it is effective. Whatever facilitates the defense of the country must be done, and this applies to the occupation of Belgium, and still more so to our submarine war."

In the same issue of the *Tag* we find a plain statement that submarine war will be continued without change and despite American protests, which are, it is alleged, mere formalities, because they have no effective backing:

"From a military standpoint the Americans are so weak that they have never been able to impose their will on Mexico or to do anything to the still more unpleasant Japanese than to clench their fists in their pockets. Should their super-dreadnoughts cross the Atlantic, what then? England has not even useful work for her own battle-ships in this war. What could the American war-ships do? And how about our Germanic brethren in America—the half-million German and Austrian reservists who are not permitted to take part in the defense of their homeland? Will they stand by with folded arms and see their Fatherland attacked?"

Thus convinced of the propriety of their naval authorities' acts and of the complete powerlessness of America, we find the *Hamburger Fremdenblatt* quite sure that our protests will be disregarded:

"The American Government demands of us that we refrain from seizing and destroying an enemy contraband steamer if we can not guarantee that no American will lose his life in any manner. It will allow no general warning to count, and inasmuch as it itself admits that a submarine can not always stop ships and warn them, not to mention the impossibility of taking the passengers on board, it reaches the conclusion that we . . . must quietly permit ourselves to be starved out, without making use of the best weapon we possess. It calls that 'respecting the spirit of modern warfare.'

"Without wishing to anticipate the action of the German Government, there can be no doubt that we shall continue in our righteous war of defense, with all energy, upon the way that we have taken and the correctness and success of which nothing better proves than the insane fury that has seized in the world roundabout upon everything English or infected by England, an indirect result of which the American note also proves to be. The German Government, in all calm and self-restraint, will surely once more set forth its reasons in detail, altho as a matter of fact enough words have been exchanged."

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EUROPE UNAPPRECIATIVE OF MR. BRYAN

THE DRAMATIC RESIGNATION of the American Secretary of State has excited much comment in the foreign press, and it is curious to note that in Germany, where the ex-Secretary might naturally look for sympathetic understanding, his action has been entirely misinterpreted. German publicists persist in holding him responsible for America's trade in war-munitions, and, while recognizing his pacifist sentiments, are convinced that he has an anti-German bias. Indeed, one Berlin paper, the Catholic *Germania*, now looks for a change in American policy in Germany's favor, and the *Berliner Zeitung-am-Mittag* actually assumed that Mr. Bryan "wanted a sharper note" to Germany than the President was willing to sanction. The Berlin *Vossische Zeitung* says:

"The moment of the resignation lends some significance to it. Of course it is only too apparent (and everybody in America knew it long ago) that in a time which demands as much expert knowledge of diplomats as it imposes responsibilities on them, a man like Bryan had to go from the post of directing foreign affairs."

"Perhaps from now on America's foreign policy will be less English, tho on that account it will not become German or German-American, but let us hope American. That will be more important than the form of any note."

The *Berliner Tageblatt* suggests that Mr. Bryan was "too practical," and continues:

"It is no secret that Mr. Bryan, whose pacifist inclinations are well known, did not belong among those in the American Government who wanted to bring about a break in diplomatic relations as a result of the *Lusitania* case. Altho one can not accuse him of pro-German tendencies, and, on the contrary, altho he has appeared a more unfriendly figure than the philosophical President, it nevertheless appears that his practical experience in statesmanship caused him to take his stand against that policy, consequences of which are hardly to be estimated."

Nor does Mr. Bryan seem to have any too many friends in the other European countries. For example, the influential Paris *Journal des Débats* sums him up in this pointed paragraph:

"Mr. Bryan is incompetent as a statesman. He is rather an orator or propagandist. He has talked more than he has thought and is more capable of leading the multitudes than directing a great State."

Another widely read Paris organ, *Le Journal*, writes:

"Mr. Bryan is Utopia-mad, always following chimeras, from bimetallism to pacifism. Rarely has there been a man less suited for the position of Foreign Secretary. The results have been most unsatisfactory. At the beginning Mr. Bryan nearly lighted the latent conflict with Japan. Then he unsettled the Latin republics. Next he threw America into the Mexican wasps' nest. In the present crisis he preferred soothing combinations to action. He is gone, bag and baggage; the energetic policy has triumphed."

Perhaps the most lenient of French comments is found in the Paris *Temps*, which says:

"Mr. Bryan, bedecked with pacifist formulas, regards duty from a purely doctrinal view-point and has a peculiar conception of what is considered one's obligation to one's country. His greatest desire was the avoidance of a rupture which might

cause war. As it was only possible to maintain the pacifist ideal by bargaining with the predatory Powers, Mr. Bryan in resigning pursued the theory to its logical conclusion. President Wilson judged otherwise. Murder *en bloc* did not seem to him a subject for inquiry or arbitration. Mr. Wilson demands that the German submarines cease their attacks upon peaceable American citizens. The rupture with Bryan came because the latter only worships peace, while Wilson, like the mass of his countrymen, practises also justice."

In an article from the pen of Mr. Herbette, the editor of the *Journal Officiel*, we find these sentiments:

"It is hard for us to understand that a Minister, at a time when his country was discussing with Germany so grave a question as the use of submarines against merchant ships, could part company with his Chief Executive and openly declare that he is in complete disagreement with him as to the methods to be employed.

"We should say this Minister had not the right to diminish the prestige of his Government before foreign countries, but Mr. Bryan has a double excuse. First of all, ministerial discipline must have seemed rather irksome to a man who so many times has aimed at the Presidency. Then, too, his departure does not in any way lessen the prestige of his Government, for that prestige rests on the ardent patriotism of the American people."

Almost identical views are expressed in London by *The Daily Chronicle*, which adds that the President "will be eased rather than hampered" by Mr. Bryan's act, and *The Standard* says:

"It seems unlikely that Secretary Bryan's resignation will have any serious effect on American opinion or that it will weaken President Wilson's position, under the new conditions."

The Morning Post thinks:

"The danger of a statesmanship which seeks to make policy conform to its own ethical ideals is that these ideals may not accord with the country's honor and interests. Apparently, this is the dilemma in which Mr. Bryan has found himself."

The Daily News rather unkindly suggests that the "Peerless Leader" is out of date:

"Mr. Bryan is a very representative American. He is representative at any rate of the older America, which had no imperial destiny and kept remote from European affairs and attachments. That the American press should assail Mr. Bryan so mercilessly suggests that the older America is vanishing from a world which is vastly more complicated than that in which its philosophy grew up."

But the hardest cut of all comes from the well-informed *Daily Graphic*, which says:

"The incident is in keeping with Mr. Bryan's spectacular career, but its importance may easily be overestimated. Bryan was appointed to his high office not in recognition of any profound knowledge of international politics, but solely because he was Wilson's chief competitor."

"But he is an orator rather than a statesman, an orator with prodigious command of verbose platitudes, and highly emotional to boot."

Turning to South America, we read in the Buenos Aires *Diario*:

"One must recognize that President Wilson is right and has acted throughout according to the dictates of the national and universal conscience . . . and must be the object of felicitations."



AFTER THE "LUSITANIA."

"Mr. Bryan fits water-wings and life-preservers to his arms and ammunition." —*Zeitung Bilder* (Berlin).

HOW GERMANY MISJUDGED MR. BRYAN.

THE BALKANS ON THE BRINK

THE EXAMPLE OF ITALY has had an immense effect, we are told, upon the statesmen in the Balkan countries, and they have set to work to come to a mutual understanding among themselves. The suspicions of Bulgaria regarding her neighbors have been laid to rest, Greece has shown a conciliatory spirit regarding Bulgarian claims, and all three nations are now trying to obtain from the Allies the maximum price for their support. This fact is candidly admitted by the Athens *Angelos*, the organ of the Greek Minister of War, which says:

"Considering the vast area over which the war extends, we demand a definite statement as to the place where the Greek forces are to be stationed. This station must be fixt so as to give a maximum of influence to the force which Greece will put at the service of the Allies. . . . We expect territorial compensations in Asia Minor, including the city of Smyrna and an area of the country behind it. . . . The diplomatic discussions between Greece and the Allies are well under way, and the result is shortly to be expected; . . . the Powers will fix the date on which Greece is to abandon its neutrality, and this date will be soon enough to enable the forces of King Constantine to take part in the attack on the Dardanelles."

At Sofia the newspapers talk as if Bulgaria's entrance into the war were merely a matter of days, and the price she will receive is stated with a frankness equaling that of the Greeks. As the *Sofia Kambana* writes:

"Thrace and Macedonia are the goal of Bulgarian aspirations. The Allies want Bulgaria to enter the war against Turkey, and in return they promise her a small part of Thrace. If they do not also secure guarantees that Servia will give back to Bulgaria the districts ceded in the treaty of 1912, and that Greece will give up Seres, Drama, and Kavala, then the Bulgarian Government will find it difficult to convince the nation of the necessity of joining Roumania, Greece, Servia, and the Allies."

These guarantees have apparently been given, for a few days later the influential *Balkanska Tribuna* states:

"The situation is favorable to Bulgaria from a diplomatic point of view. Greece is no longer the spoiled child of the Allies. The relations between Bulgaria and Roumania are friendly. Now is the right moment for the Bulgarian Army to intervene in favor of the Allies."

The *Sofia Dnevnica* believes, "Now that Italy has cast in her lot with the Allies, it is Bulgaria's duty to follow her"; and the *Mir* thinks that the maximum of compensation can be gained with a minimum of effort:

"The present strategic conditions are favorable to our immediate entrance into action. On our right we have the English and French armies, on our left the Russian. These armies are defended by three navies. If we would profit by our geographical position near the strait, our entrance into Constantinople asks no more sacrifice than that of a military excursion."

At Bucharest greater delicacy is shown regarding the terms that Roumania has exacted from the Allies, but the entire press are united on the point that war is inevitable. The *Universal* says:

"The settled union between Italy and the Allies urges us to hasten diplomatic action, to specify all our engagements, and to take all precautions. We do not want a later misunderstanding on what concerns our future boundaries. This is at the present moment the thought of the Government. Diplomatic arrangements with the Allies will soon be concluded, and immediately afterward we will be in touch with Rome, Sofia, and Belgrade to plan military action."

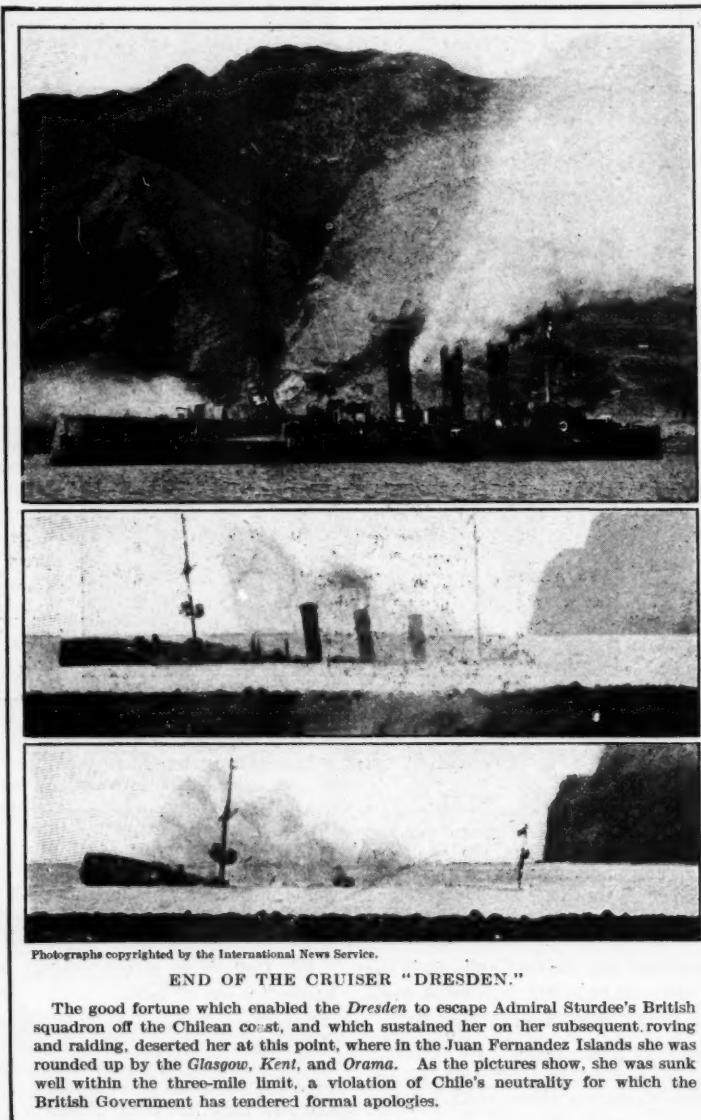
The *Bucharest Adelph* states that Roumania and Bulgaria have come to an agreement in spite of the diplomats of the two Kaisers, and continues:

"All the superhuman efforts put forth by Austria and Germany in Italy and in our own country, all the immense sacrifices and moral violence to which they have resorted in the neutral States from the beginning of the war, have

not only failed, but, we can say at this hour, that they have resulted in more hostile relations not only between Government and Government, but between nation and nation. We will all enter the war: Roumania, Bulgaria, Greece, and very soon, too."

Even the *Seara*, the only Bucharest journal which has been consistently pro-German—or, to be strictly accurate, anti-Russian, which in Roumania amounts to the same thing—admits the inevitable, and says:

"Our immediate entrance into action is being talked about. We do not know what our responsible leaders have decided. As Roumanians we desire with all our heart the fulfilment of our national idea, on one condition, however, that we carefully weigh the ways and means of such an undertaking, and that we obtain the desired results."



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END OF THE CRUISER "DRESDEN."

The good fortune which enabled the *Dresden* to escape Admiral Sturdee's British squadron off the Chilean coast, and which sustained her on her subsequent roving and raiding, deserted her at this point, where in the Juan Fernandez Islands she was rounded up by the *Glasgow*, *Kent*, and *Orama*. As the pictures show, she was sunk well within the three-mile limit, a violation of Chile's neutrality for which the British Government has tendered formal apologies.

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SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

A FORT IN A VOLCANO

HOW the old crater of Diamond Head volcano on the island of Oahu, Hawaii, has been equipped for a new kind of eruption is told by Merwin Delaway, writing in *The Technical World Magazine* (Chicago, June). After a somewhat lurid anticipatory tale, in which he relates how the Hawaiian fortifications held up a Japanese fleet until the United States had time to fill California with troops, Mr. Delaway goes on more soberly to give a few facts and statistics regarding the Pearl Harbor naval station, of which the volcanic crater-fort at Diamond Head is the most sensational defense.

He writes:

"In the past few years the United States Government has spent over \$13,000,000 in making Pearl Harbor able to offer adequate resistance to attack from land or sea. The work is nearly finished now; and when it is done the United States will possess as formidable and as important a fortress as any in the world."

"Before the steamer approaching Honolulu from the southwest is a magnificent concave sweep of land rising above the clear blue of the Pacific, and covered with gigantic trees. Backing up the whole is a long ridge of rugged and tumbled rock. In the center of this Titanic sweep nestles Honolulu. To the east the sweep is terminated by a tumbled mass of rock—an extinct

volcano, known as Diamond Head. To the west the view ends with a frowning mountainside that hides a beautiful little lake which nestles behind it, reached from the sea through a narrow passage, like the neck of a bottle—the lake named Pearl Harbor. Nowhere in the world is a scene more beautiful and impressive.

"Uncle Sam's task has been to conceal, in this wonderful fifteen miles of beauty, death—the flying, screaming, hellish death of flame and steel and explosive. He has packed the hollow cup of the peaceful, somnolent old Diamond Head crater full of coast-defense mortars, and the volcano may renew its activity with the eruptions of flame and steel that belch forth from the molten interiors of these squat, grim engines of destruction. Hidden among the green of the trees are cement-pits, from the depths of which long, trim coast-defense rifles rise and peer about, seeking marks for the tons of steel and gun-cotton they are hiding. Beneath, keeping company with the fishes, are hundreds of steel cans the size of barrels, and containing high explosives, ready to destroy any vessel riding above them when the man on shore chooses to launch their power.

"The fortifications extend along the coast for a distance of fifteen miles, from the volcano on the east of Honolulu to Pearl Harbor, nine miles west of the city, and consist mainly of a series of powerful batteries occupying cement-lined emplacements beneath the level of the ground. At the base of the volcano is a group of such emplacements called Fort Ruger; at the other end, guarding the entrance to Pearl Harbor, is Fort Kamehameha. These defensive works can not even be seen from the ocean, and it would be almost impossible for any

hostile fleet to destroy or capture them, because there is really nothing above ground to hit.

"The landward defenses, now nearly finished, consist of a series of formidable earthworks, and extend in the form of a crescent from Pearl Harbor on the west, where the naval base is located, to Honolulu. From Honolulu to Diamond Head on the east runs a mountain wall, affording a natural fortification that can hardly be surmounted by an enemy, in the face of the batteries of guns which have been established on its highest summits. The mortar battery in the volcanic crater thus terminates the line of landward defense as well as the line to the seaward."

The four mortars mounted in the volcano are stated by Mr. Delaway to have an extreme range of nearly nine miles, and can carry accurately for six miles. They fire twelve-inch shells weighing seven hundred pounds and carrying loads of high explosive. Within the last few months they have been established in the crater, and they are now ready for business. He goes on:

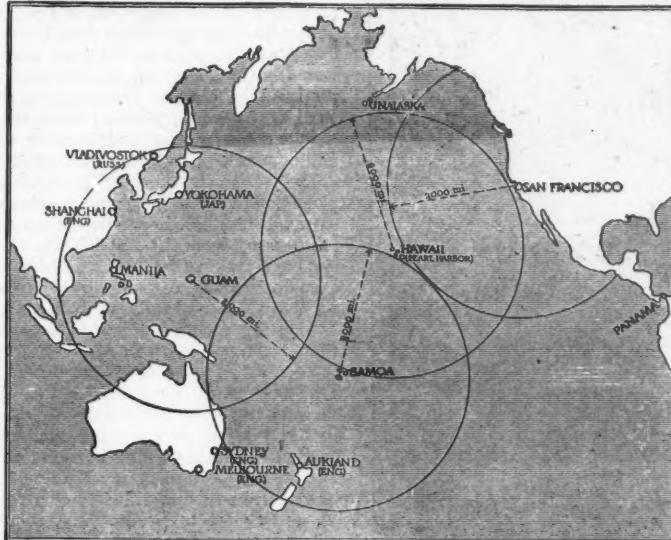
"All the seacoast defenses are completed, and the guns mounted, except one fourteen-inch rifle, which will be shipped to Honolulu during the month of July. The carriage for it is ready and in place. One million dollars' worth of ammunition is stored in magazines on the island, and the forts

are supplemented by a complete system of submarine mines controlled by electricity.

"Pearl Harbor itself is a landlocked sheet of water covering eleven square miles, and with a depth of something like sixty feet over nearly all of this area. All the navies in the world could float on its surface; and its safety against attack may be judged from the fact that the only entrance to it is through a narrow neck three miles long and hardly more than wide enough to allow vessels to pass through.

"The naval station occupies a square mile of land, and is one of the most completely equipped in the world. It is provided with a first-class ship-repairing outfit, including the largest dry dock in the world, and has a coaling-plant that cost nearly \$1,000,000, with a magazine for naval ammunition that tapped Uncle Sam's pocketbook for \$400,000. There are five tanks for fuel-oil, four of them containing 2,000,000 gallons each, and one with a capacity of 1,500,000 gallons—such provision being necessary in view of the fact that our newest dreadnaughts burn oil-fuel.

"Such fortifications, so manned, with a strong navy, will afford San Francisco even more protection than guns mounted about the Golden Gate. Pearl Harbor is a trifle over two thousand miles from our Pacific Coast, and two thousand miles is just about the distance the supplies a fleet carries will enable it to cruise. Consequently, a squadron stationed at Pearl Harbor can range the Pacific over a circle with a two-thousand-mile radius. Since Pearl Harbor is about two thousand miles distant from Unalaska, Alaska in the North Pacific, Guam in the West Pacific, and Samoa in the South Pacific, and if we establish additional bases at these three points, our Pacific fleet can then

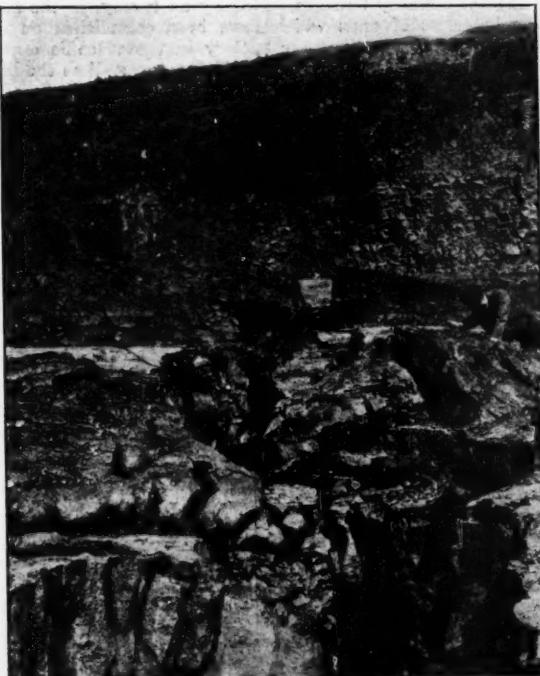


HOW OUR NAVY COULD DEFEND THE PACIFIC.

By establishing naval bases in Guam and Samoa, like those at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, and San Francisco, fleets with a cruising radius of 2,000 miles should be able to keep any hostile armada from reaching our western coast.

place itself across the path of any hostile fleet attempting to reach the coast-line of the continental United States from any foreign naval base. It can give battle within comfortable reach of its base, fighting with ships having freshly cleaned hulls and newly overhauled machinery, against an enemy fleet that would have been compelled to strike after voyaging to about the extent of its cruising radius.

"Still further, an enemy fleet would have to give battle to our vessels under such conditions. If the fleet passed to the east of Pearl Harbor without stopping to fight, our fleet, operating from that base, would cut the enemy's communication with his own base, and force him to give battle without having a reserve-supply of ammunition and fuel, and without the possibility of retreat to friendly waters (save in the case of Great Britain, with her ports in Canada) in case of defeat. And our fleet, even



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A HAWAIIAN CRATER.

In an extinct volcano like this are concealed the great defense-guns (like the one on the opposite page), which are counted on to protect the naval base and repel any invader of Hawaii.

if defeated, could retire to the nearest one of these three bases and refit at ease, while the enemy would have to wait outside, because it would not dare to go on to attack our cities, so long as we had a naval force in its rear. That is, enough vessels would be tied up on blockade duty to overpower our fleet, and in most cases this would mean the entire Pacific fleet of an enemy.

"If, however, Congress continues to force the expenditure of army money to further the political fortunes of its members, the very reverse will be true. An insufficient garrison for the position will mean that an enemy's forces would grab Pearl Harbor as their first move in the Pacific after the declaration of war—and then the advantages we should enjoy would at once accrue to our foe. His fleet would have a splendid base from which to attack Unalaska, Samoa, Panama, and our coast cities, and a base which we could not hope to recover when the peace-settlements should be made.

"Thus every dollar spent in making Pearl Harbor a stronger fortress is a dollar that adds to the immunity of San Francisco, Los Angeles, Portland, and Puget Sound from naval attack, and the immunity of our Pacific coast from invasion. Let us hope that Congress allows money to go for such purposes, instead of insisting that it be spent in maintaining army bases on desolate prairies thousands of miles from any conceivable place where troops might be needed, and the other insane ways in which our legislators have insisted on spending our money."

A WAR OF THE RAILROADS

NOT A CUT-RATE WAR, nor a war between the railroads and their own employees, but a war in which railroads are playing a capital part as never before in the world's history—such, according to Walter S. Hiatt, special European correspondent of *The Railway Age Gazette*, is the present great European conflict. Something of the part played by the railways of the great nations involved is described by Mr. Hiatt in his paper (Chicago, May 21). He writes:

"One of the big achievements of the war in Europe has been the handling of the transportation situation by the railroads. One general has called it 'a war of railroads,' because of the vast rôle played by them in getting troops, provisions, and munitions to the front and on time, the victory being with the army that gets first to a critical point. The often-quoted remark of Napoleon, 'An army is as strong as its feet,' has been adapted to read, 'An army is as strong as its railroads.'

"Every railroad man to-day knows that Germany has been able to keep up a remarkable fight on her two frontiers by her government-owned military railroad system, which enables her to shunt the same troops back and forth from one frontier to the other. It is not known that the French railroads have rendered an equally great service in France, and at the same time, with the exception of the first two weeks of the war, practically continued on their regular schedule for civil passengers and commercial freight. And all this wonderful work has been done without any noteworthy accident, and it has been done with a constant rerouting of large numbers of troops and war-material to meet new battle-conditions on a front 940 kilometers (584 miles) long, from the English Channel to the Swiss frontier. It has been done with a decrease of rolling stock, in the face of an ever-decreasing coal-supply, and always with the same or a smaller number of railroad men.

"During the critical period from August 1 to 20 last, no less than 1,800,000 soldiers were got to the front, and each of these soldiers was handled three times, so that in reality 5,400,000 troops were delivered at the required points. While these troops were being moved, while possibly 5,000,000 of the civil population were also traveling, while two armies were being hurried into Alsace and Lorraine to begin a double campaign to turn the German Army heading for Belgium, on August 3, a special train was provided to conduct the German Ambassador, M. de Schoen, to Berlin. No, there was no panic among the railroad employees, there was no breakdown of the French railroad system. . . .

"One must have seen the handling of an army corps to get an idea of what work these inoffensive-looking French trains have accomplished and still are accomplishing. Let railroad officers who have sweated over a 100-car circus movement consider that any heavy movement of troops is made by army corps, and that an army corps consists of no fewer than 39,000 men, all told; and that to boot there are cannon, horses, kitchen equipment, engineers' equipment, wagons, aeroplanes, ammunition-boxes, provisions—enough things to make the moving of a train-load of wild animals seem tame in comparison.

"It takes two trains of fifty cars each to transport the men of an infantry regiment. This regiment is subdivided into three battalions of 1,000 men each, and each battalion into four companies. The military end of the affair is easy. Get your cars there and the soldiers, company by company, hop in quickly, without any confusion. Your cars for the infantry regiments are easily got rid of. But you need an extra hundred cars to carry nothing but the immediate infantry equipment—mitrailleuse guns, regiment wagons, and odds and ends of baggage.

"Then you need another extra twenty trains for the artillery of this army corps. Only one cannon can be set on a flat car, including its limber. About fifty cars are necessary for each regiment's cannon. Next there must be cars for the horses that drag the cannon, cars for the artillerymen, and for all the other equipment that goes with cannon.

"If the cavalry regiments travel with the army corps, the job is still worse, as no fewer than six trains of cars are necessary for one cavalry regiment. Add to these trains the ones required by the commissary, the hospitals, the heavy artillery, the trench-diggers, the bridge-builders, and no fewer than seventy trains of fifty cars, or about fifty big circuses, are necessary to move an army corps. And the French railroads, if you please, had to move no fewer than forty-two army corps in twenty days."

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SCIENCE AND NATIONALITY

A CURIOUS BY-PRODUCT of the antagonistic feelings aroused by armed conflict is the effort to show that one's opponent is inferior in some respect that has little or nothing to do with the war. Thus the Germans are asserting their own cultural superiority with no uncertain tones, while Englishmen are endeavoring to belittle German achievements in science—long unquestioned. An eminent English physicist, Prof. J. Arthur Thomson, Regius Professor of Natural History at Aberdeen University, points out in an article on "German Science," contributed to *Knowledge* (London, June), that genius is international; that no one nation may claim a monopoly of it, and that the eminent scientific man springs up now in one country and now in another. In particular, he gets an impression from comparative study that Britain, France, and Germany run neck and neck. He writes:

"If we take a series of more or less analogous names, without attaching too much importance to this rough-and-ready method, we see that the balance dips now to one side and now another. If we could, as we can not, represent the merits of three counterparts—British, French, and German—by the three sides of a triangle, the lengths would now be in favor of Britain, again in favor of France, and again in favor of Germany; yet a superposition of a number of triangles sufficiently large to get rid of conspicuous inequalities would yield a not very irregular figure. . . . Let us take a few examples, the British representatives being alphabetically arranged:

British	French	German
Balfour, F. M.	Lacaze-Duthiers	Roux
Dalton	Lavoisier	Bunsen
Darwin	Lamarc	Kepler
Davy	Legendre	Weber
Faraday	Fourier	Clausius
Fitzgerald	Bequerel	Hertz
Foster	Claude Bernard	Ludwig
Galton	Delage	Weismann
Graham	Berthelot	Liebig
Green	Galois	Gauss
Harvey	Bichat	Humboldt
Hooker	A. de Jussieu	Sachs
Hunter	Cuvier	Gegenbaur
Huxley	Buffon	Haeckel
Jenner	Bordet	Behring
Joule	Carnot	Mayer
Kelvin	Laplace	Helmholtz
Lankester	Glard	Johannes Müller
Lister	Pasteur	Virchow
Lodge	Ampère	Ohm
Maxwell, Clerk	Poincaré	Boltzmann
Ross	Laveran	Koch
Burdon-Sanderson	Brown-Séquard	Bols-Reymond
Smith, Wm.	Gaudry	Suess
Spencer	Bergson	Lotze
Stokes	Lagrange	Cantor
Thomson, J. J.	Cauchy	Kirchhoff
Weldon	Quetelet	Zittel
Wright, Almroth	Richet	Ehrlich

Another impression produced by Professor Thomson's survey is that there are distinctive features in the scientific output of the different nationalities. There are, he says, a few French-like Englishmen and a larger number who are German-like, but on the whole there are definable characteristics. British work seems to him to be marked by sanity, perspective, self-criticism, and evidence of having been done for its own sake. French science is distinguished by clearness of style and vision, by individuality, originality, and defiance of traditions. German investigators are characterized by thoroughness, learning, orderliness, careful technique, and belief in the value of science as a whole, and of their own contributions in particular. He goes on:

"The persistence with which one investigator will give almost the whole of his life to the study of the dogfish head, or another to the nerve-cell, or a third to centipedes, with occasional holidays among millipedes, is colossal. There have been changes within recent years, but many German investigators have held firmly to the old tradition of devotedness to the task undertaken, of plain living and high thinking, and of industrious productivity.

But besides the tradition there is the temperament, accentuated by habit, of strenuous persistence. They have in high development that quality to which Darwin referred in himself when he said, 'It's dogged that does it.' No doubt the German investigators, like others, have the defects of their qualities. . . . In other nationalities there is a wholesome prejudice against long-windedness in science, against pushing detailed description beyond the limit of probable utility; but it is characteristic of descriptive science in Germany to recognize no limit but that of the available analytic methods of the day. There is, to be sure, something fine in this, and if it be sometimes a rather ridiculous



ONE OF UNCLE SAM'S WATCH-DOGS.

The coast-defense gun, apart from its complicated machinery, shows to advantage its huge proportions. Such guns as these will defend the Pearl Harbor base.

little mouse that the mountain brings forth, it is usually an irrefutable mouse that has come to stay.

"It has been repeatedly asserted during recent months that German science is largely derivative, and that German investigators get hold of the ideas of others, and work them out. This is probably true in regard to certain lines of investigation, just as for others it is true of Britain, Russia, America, and the rest. It is least true of France; but the fact is that there has been continual cross-fertilization in the evolution of science. Even if it be admitted that Germany has seen the birth of fewer big scientific ideas than France or Britain—which is doubtful—credit is due to investigators who have detected the promise of dormant seeds, and have brought them to development. To those who remind us that Hertz, for instance, stood on the shoulders of Fitzgerald, it may be answered that Bateson stands on the shoulders of Mendel; and both statements would be ridiculously far off adequate accuracy. If it be maintained that the foundation-stones of the theory of electricity have been mainly laid in Britain, is it not equally legitimate and futile to point to Germany as the cradle and home of cellular biology? And if we are asked how we can for a moment venture to compare

German geologists with those of England and Scotland, we wait till the triumphant questioner discovers that, altho Suess was born in London, and spent most of his life in Austria, he claimed Saxony as his fatherland. This sort of historical retort might be repeated twenty times over without being far-fetched. When we think of men like Suess, or Helmholtz, or Goethe, or Johannes Müller (to take a few outstanding names), we see the inaccuracy and arrogance of maintaining that the supreme title of genius is inapplicable to German investigators. What appears to be the truth is this, that each of the leading civilized nations has its fair share of scientific discoveries of first-rate importance,



but that there is no sufficient evidence for correlating special fertility in scientific discovery with any nationality. Speaking now, not of men of intellectual eminence, but of the real giants, we believe that the great discoverers represent individual mutations. In its finest expression the discovering spirit means a particular alertness, freshness, eagerness, insight, and cerebral potential—born, not made. The spot of light which marks its emergence shifts from place to place, from nationality to nationality, from race to race, from university to university, shining forth now in Pisa and again in Paris, now in London and again at Leyden, now in Brussels and again at Berlin, now in Edinburgh and again in Petrograd, now in Amsterdam and again in New York. It is a rare spirit, sacred and inestimable, and moveth where it listeth, no one being able to tell whence it cometh or whither it goeth."

BRITTLE BRASS—Brass is not ordinarily brittle, but it has been found that the brass parts of incandescent gas-burners may become so to such an extent as to fracture spontaneously. Analysis reveals no change in the composition of the brass, and the microscope shows no sign of crystalline structure. Says *Science Abstracts* (London), reporting experiments by an Italian, Signor Meneghini:

"After the fragments of brass were reheated at 700 degrees, they were found to have undergone a marked diminution in the superficial hardness, such diminution varying from point to point of one and the same fragment. These effects are probably the result of, first, the mechanical treatment to which the metal is subjected during the shaping of the parts, and, secondly, electrolytic action due to the sulfurous acid formed during the combustion of the gas and to moisture. In order to avoid the . . . formation of internal tensions caused by the heating of brass which has been worked below its final temperature of solidification, the metal should contain at least 70 per cent. of copper. Even with such alloys . . . trouble may occur unless, after they have attained their final shape, they are rendered stable by suitable reheating."

DYES FROM OUR TREES

THE WAR has cut off the supply of anilin dyes from Germany. Some have become wholly exhausted, and others will last from one to two months. There is no prospect of others being imported, and altho steps have been taken toward building up a coal-tar industry in this country, the fruition of the plan lies in the future. Can we live without dyestuff? This, suggests *The Hardwood Record* (Chicago, May 25), may be the time when certain of our neglected forest supplies will again be drawn upon. Before coal dyes were invented, the people peeled bark, dug roots, chipped wood, and made dyes, not so brilliant as the anilins, but more like the subdued tones of genuine Oriental rugs. The people have almost forgotten what our forests contain in the way of coloring-matter. To quote the paper just named:

"A Government report, issued by the Department of Commerce, recently, discusses the dye situation very fully, except that the report was somewhat lame concerning the resources of our forests in dyestuffs. It was stated that the black oak (*Quercus nigra*) is the source of 'the only natural dyestuff indigenous to the United States.' It is a mistake in name, for it is the yellow oak (*Quercus velutina*) . . . that supplies the quercitron for dyeing-purposes. The yellow oak has a much wider range than the black oak, and is also more abundant."

"The Government report above mentioned is entirely too modest in allowing that yellow oak is our only source of tree dye in this country. There are many others. The pioneers knew them by the dozen. Those people understood nothing about chemistry, but they learned by experience that certain barks would dye cloth, yarn, wool, and leather. Following are a few native trees whose wood, bark, roots, and fruit have been employed for dyeing.

"First of all is yellow oak. It ranges from Maine to Minnesota and southward to Florida and Texas. It covers a million square miles. The coloring-matter lies in a thin layer under the bark, being a part of the inner bark.

"Butternut (*Juglans cinerea*) was formerly a valuable dye-material. It usually colored brown, but the shades could be varied. The 'Confederate jeans,' the cloth much used for Confederate uniforms in Tennessee and Kentucky during the Civil War, was dyed with the bark of this tree. It was not the historic 'Confederate gray.' The tree is found in all Northern States east of the Mississippi River, and even westward, and it grows also in most of the Southern States.

"Black walnut (*Juglans nigra*) furnished dyes from the outer hulls of the nuts. The color was slightly darker than that produced by butternut bark, and was not so popular.

"Osage orange (*Toxylon pomiferum*) was limited in its original range to about 10,000 square miles of northern Texas and southern Oklahoma, consequently it was not widely known to early settlers; but the roots, bark, and wood produce a fine yellow dye that has been compared with fustic.

"Yellow wood (*Cladrastis lutea*) yields a yellow dye, to which the wood owes its name. The tree is confined to Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, and North Carolina, and is nowhere abundant. The homespun of the pioneers was occasionally colored with this dye.

"Mesquit (*Prosopis juliflora*) furnished dyes with which the Spanish horsemen of Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California imparted the yellow colors to saddle-leather.

"Staghorn sumac (*Rhus hirta*) supplied a dye for coloring fine leather, as well as the tannin for dressing it. The dye was yel-

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"Alder (*Alnus sp.*) appears not to have been used in America by any people except the Indians. It dyes a reddish color, and down to a few years ago was employed by natives of the northwest Pacific coast in coloring their fish-nets. Alder dye, used for the same purpose, is said to be the oldest recorded dye in the world. It is mentioned in the *Kalevala* of Finland, supposed to date nearly 3,000 years ago.

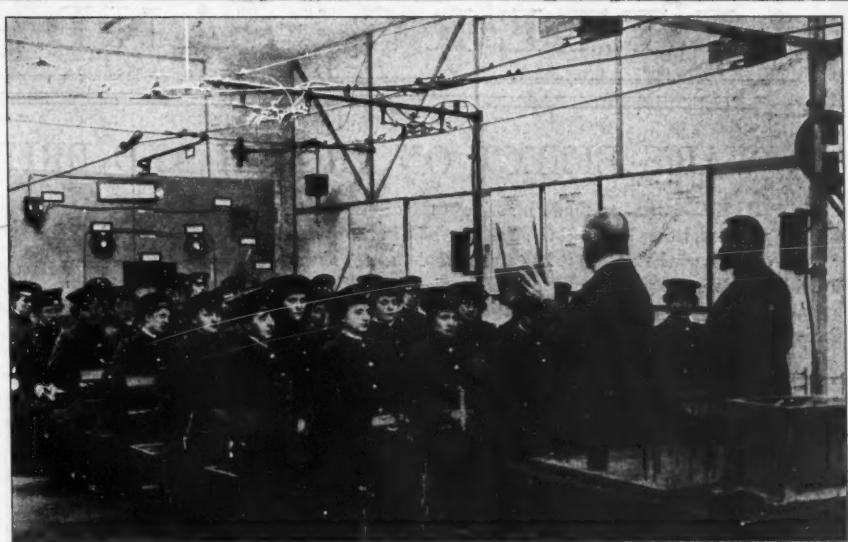
"Red gum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*) was used by the early Swedish settlers of Pennsylvania and New Jersey in dyeing purple, but the secret of the process seems to have been lost.

"Locust (*Robinia pseudacacia*) is said to possess possibilities in the way of dyes, but authenticated records of its use appear not to be at hand. A very similar tree of China supplies the brilliant yellow dye so admired in China silks.

"Bluewood (*Condalia obovata*) is found in the valley of the Rio Grande in Texas, where the largest trees are thirty feet high and six or eight inches in diameter. It is known also as logwood because of its resemblance to the dyewood of that name in tropical America. Locally, a black dye is obtained by boiling the finely chipped heart-wood. There is no account that it has ever been used commercially.

"Dogwood (*Cornus florida*) was the source of the famous 'Indian red' with which the vain warriors dyed their eagle feathers and buckskin clothes. They procured the dye from the roots of dogwood. They used in the same way the roots of Western dogwood (*Cornus nuttallii*). This is probably the most brilliant dye to be procured from American trees."

In addition to the large commercial possibilities, this interesting list of familiar trees like the black walnut, butternut, alder, locust, and dogwood suggests household experimentation in the making of dyestuffs for domestic uses, thus reviving a nearly forgotten rural home industry.



TRAINING CONDUCTORS' BETTER HALVES IN GERMANY.

They go to school, to take later the places of their soldier-husbands on the tramways.

WOMAN'S WORK IN WAR-TIME

WOMAN'S WORK has branched out into new fields since the war called the men from their tasks. It will be interesting to see whether this expansion will be followed by a corresponding contraction when hostilities have ceased. *The Railway Age Gazette* (Chicago, May 28) notes that the employment of women on railway work in Great Britain is extending apace. The basic idea is that by getting women to fill the places of men, more recruits may enter the Army. It says:

"Even in time of peace the number of female railway employees in Great Britain amounted in the aggregate to a fairly large figure, altho it was mainly in the clerical, accounting, and refreshment departments that scope was found for their services. A certain number of women were also employed on Scottish railways as car-cleaners before the war. On the European Continent the employment of women on railways has always been much more common than in Great Britain."

"The extension of the employment of women on British railways began with taking over an increasing number of women as clerks and for cleaning-purposes.

"The London & North Western introduced women clerks at Willesden Junction about the end of March. At about the same time the Great Central tried the experiment of employing women as platform porters at Marylebone, its London terminal station. These women were selected from the car-cleaners whom the company had already been employing with success. Their work is confined to platform duties. Obviously, women could not be expected to perform the more hazardous duties associated with a porter's occupation, such as switching, coupling and uncoupling cars, and the like."

Women ticket-collectors have been introduced on the Great Western, the London and North Western, and the London, Brighton & South Coast. Owing to the large number of their employees who have joined the Army, the three principal Scottish railway companies (Caledonian, Glasgow & South Western, and North British) are said to be considering an increase in the female staffs in their employment, which "will affect mainly the various clerical departments, but will also apply to booking-clerks, parcel-clerks, ticket-collectors, and telegraph-operators."



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WOMEN WORKERS IN ENGLAND AND THE MEN THEY REPLACE.

Three women recently engaged by the Great Western Railway, at Truro, and their predecessors, who have joined the Army.

LETTERS - AND - ART

WAR'S EFFECT ON FRENCH AND BRITISH SALONS

WHILE the war has made inactive most of the French painters, it has beguiled the British; but, in the opinion of most of the critics, it has also misled them. France will hold no Salon this year; her painters are fighting. Some of them are using their pencil, but to little personal satisfaction. A Paris correspondent of the *London Times* mentions the laments

the war-pictures have little to do with art. They are illustrations worked up from collected materials. They neither inspire nor console. Who wants to see a bursting shell destroying a nice room, or 'Germany's Battle-Front'—a line of frightened women?

"The best of the 'war'-pictures, one of the most accomplished works in the exhibition, is Mr. Lavery's large 'Wounded: London Hospital, 1915,' sad, terribly sad, but redeemed by the beauty of the color, and the sunlight flooding the ward. The pathos of the subject has deepened Mr. Lavery's powers. The charm of his brush illuminates the scene, and our pity for the wounded is soothed by the consolation brought by the healers. It is the privilege of art to draw joy from sorrow, beauty from ugliness. Think what a picture of horror a London hospital ward might have been! Indeed, this is Mr. Lavery's year. His small 'Armoured Car Squadron' is an artistic triumph.

"One of the popular war-pictures will be Mr. Oliver's 'Where Belgium Greeted Britain. At the Frontier-Post on the Road from Dunkirk to Furnes, December 4, 1914.' It is very large, splendidly hung, tidy, photographic, and depicts King George, in neat khaki and polished boots, alighting from his motor to greet the King of the Belgians, while the staff stand rigidly at the salute, and the chauffeur casts an interested eye upon the Belgian King. The most realistic war-picture is Mr. James Clarke's bombardment of the Hartlepools on December 16. It is terribly real and upsetting. Mr. Jack's 'Homeless' is well painted: they are hopelessly homeless, and, alas, there is no glimmer of hope in the huddled tramp of these poor fugitives. Let us turn to the allegorical war-pictures, to Mr. Clausen's 'Renaissance,' a new departure for him, a pale Primitive picture, done in the modern way, something between Puvis de Chavannes and Maurice Denis. This allegory of the rebirth of Belgium is very sincere, but not very convincing. I prefer Mr. Clausen far away from the eyes and brains of others, seeing what he has himself seen and loved, as in his exquisite little landscape called 'The Valley,' and in his 'Winter Morning: Interior.'"

Other painters take a more unimaginative and practical view of the situation, as Mr. M. H. Spielmann, another critic, writing in the *London Daily News*, informs us. The tragedy of Belgium has chiefly appealed to them:

"There are those who aim at displaying the national esteem for Belgium and our sympathy for her suffering. Thus, in a poor picture, Mr. Van Ruith shows us the 'Interior of Ypres Cathedral after the Bombardment,' with an unnecessary corpse in the foreground. Mr. Patrick Adam illustrates 'War' by a bomb bursting in a room, and 'German Culture' by a highly respectable blue dining-room with a great array of empty hock-bottles. Would that there was cause for protest no worse than this—none, for example, such as that implied in Mr. Pisa's vigorous water-color of 'The Tragedy of Reims,' showing



From the "Royal Academy Pictures," 1915, published by Funk & Wagnalls Company.

"WOUNDED SOLDIERS: LONDON HOSPITAL,"
BY JOHN LAVERY.

Regarded by critics as the best of the war-pictures in this year's Royal Academy Exhibition in London.

of one over the changes that have "robbed war of its beauty." The trench is the enemy of military art, and any action that might appeal to the artist takes place in the rear. Perhaps this is an unconscious criticism on the art of our illustrated weeklies, similar in kind to the literary criticisms we print in another article. The British, however, open their Academy as usual, but the exhibition "is not a great collection," says Mr. C. Lewis Hind, the well-known critic of the *London Daily Chronicle*. Of course, nobody expected it would be, he adds, for British painters also, the younger of them, are with the colors. On press day some of the critics appeared in khaki. Instead of painting, many of the artists spent the winter drilling in the courtyard of Burlington House, and the record of their devotion, painted by Andrew C. Gow, forms one of the notable pictures of the year. Mr. Hind complains:

"The majority of the war-pictures do not carry conviction, the scenes have not been witnessed, and they have not been resolved in the artistic consciousness of the painters. Most of

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German soldiers carrying the wounded from the Cathedral burning under shell-fire, while a priest passionately exhorts to calmness the outraged French soldiers and people around. The refugees from Belgium have inspired a number of canvases. Mr. Hawksley scornfully entitles his group of stricken women and children (painted with the vigor of Le Nain) 'Germany's Battle-Front'; but the others are either full of pity, or seek to express themselves artistically, in terms of decoration—such as Mr. Mostyn and Mr. Jack. Mr. Elwell's picture of refugees camping in his studio illustrates a more practical form of sympathy.

"Others speak to us of the kindlier side of war—of Tommy Atkins acting as a 'Foster Parent' (Mr. Fred Roe), or offering a Prussian helmet to a little Belgian girl who shrinks from it with disgust (Mr. Matania—capitally done), or singing 'Tipperary' (Mr. Dollman), or reading in the trenches, and so forth." Mr. Stanhope Forbes touches on the recruiting question in his composition of a countryman with a pruning-hook who reflectively asks himself, 'Ought I to go?'"

NEW SPIRIT OF THE FRENCH STAGE

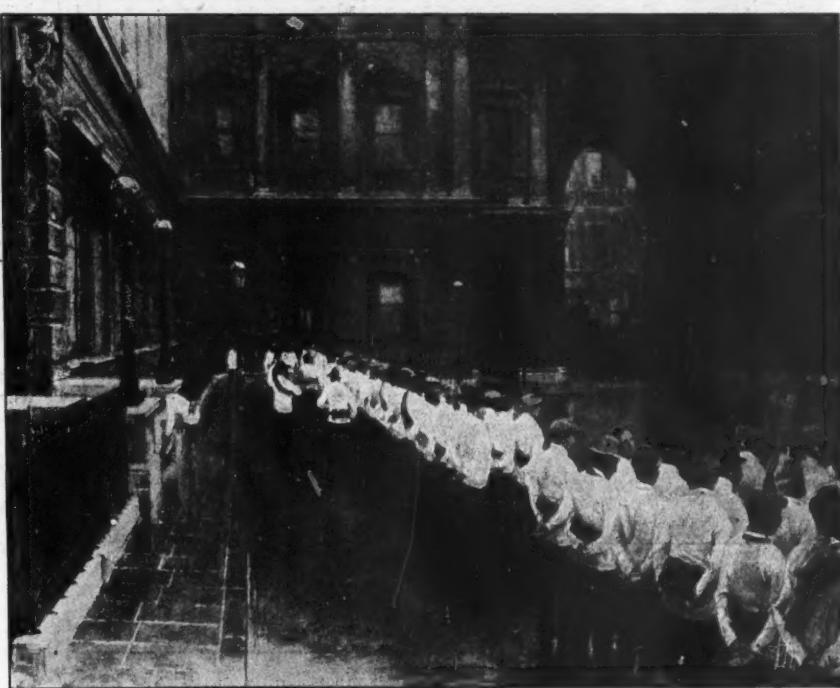
To RUSH before the footlights new-made plays of appeal to patriotic sensibilities, simply because the war provides subject-matter and the psychological occasion, is a suicidal practise of the dramatic art, and an offense to the profound feeling of love for one's country. Such is the verdict of Émile Faguet, Academician and critic of international repute, who makes his statement in the Paris *Gaulois* in answer to many inquiries as to the policy of the French theater in the days of war. It is to be noted, however, that he argues for the production of patriotic drama written before the outbreak of the present conflict, from the classic Corneille to Henri Lavedan of the moderns. Again, Mr. Faguet devoutly desires, as one of the various benefits of the war, that the so-called "Parisian" play, having as its point of departure some violation of the marriage bond, will be wholly superseded. He argues, too, against pieces that are wildly funny and frivolous, as being out of tune with the time; and claims for present purposes that there exist in French dramatic literature examples "based on pure and noble sentiments, in both tragedy and comedy," which are "informed with the animating spirit of moral beauty." The late Émile Augier is the dramatist of an earlier day whom Mr. Faguet cites as exemplar; but he hopes also that one or more living writers may now put forth plays celebrating "all the good middle-class virtues which have been the inner force and ferment of the French nation." His reasons for opposing the made-to-order product of the moment are apparent when he says:

"I should not like to see an excess of patriotic plays. In their very nature they exact applause; and the audience, however loyal, so feels this demand that its sympathies cool. Patriotic plays in large number would prove self-destructive through their mere insistence. There is a modesty that clothes all deep feelings; and we must not do violence to the modesty of patriotism. Therefore my counsel is against the *writing* of patriotic plays, but in favor of the presentation of such as were written

before the war, beginning with those of Corneille and ending with those of Henri Lavedan. These works can not be under suspicion of having been produced because the war afforded both an advantageous opportunity and good stage-material. One may listen to them, so to speak, in the utter confidence of an open heart and soul."

Much more spirited objection, however, is leveled by Mr. Faguet against the so-called "Parisian" plays, by which he means dramatic compositions based on violations of the Seventh Commandment. Such pieces, he tells his French readers, "had become a bad habit on our stage"; and he hopes that with the dawn of the present new era "they will disappear forever." In any case it is about time that they should pass away, we read, because—

"They were always the same and had long outlived any semblance of novelty. All were marked with the group characteristic of monotony. I believe that certain benefits will result from the war; and I trust that one of them will be our liberation from the so-called Parisian play. Nor do I crave a recurrence of wildly gay performances, which I have always detested in the past. But other days, other ways. Laughter is ever healthy; but it is out of place in the time of crisis through which we are now living. At present even genuine laughter has a false



"IN WAR-TIME,"

BY ANDREW C. GOW, R.A.

Artists of the Royal Academy who have joined the colors, drilling in the courtyard of Burlington House.

ring. Laughter seems a kind of indiscretion, except when it proceeds from our brave men in the trenches. There it is heroic—the laughter of Klöber; elsewhere there is no room for laughter. . . . Consequently, let us have no funny or *bouffé* plays."

Admitting the ban Mr. Faguet would impose on certain varieties of stage-products, the question at once arises as to what order of plays he favors in the present state of things. His reply follows:

"There remains to us the dramatic literature that is whole-souled and earnest, based on pure and noble emotions, in comedy and in tragedy, and which is informed with the animating spirit of moral beauty. The kind of plays suited to this day are those of Émile Augier, minus the rather absurd anticlericalism from which this author suffered. I should like to see one writer, or

several, appear who—by the medium of talent simple but strong, ingenious without oversubtlety, and brilliant, but not falsely brilliant—will establish in the affections of the French all the good middle-class virtues which have been the inner force and ferment of the race. They should be dramatists who are philosophers without knowing it, and moralists without assuming themselves such. They should neither preach nor lecture; yet, merely by means of what they bring upon the scene and by the conduct of the characters they invent, they shall lift up the hearts of their audiences to a plane of pure and invigorating moral atmosphere. This is my wish for the French stage in 1915."

A CRITIC FROM THE TRENCHES

SINCE the war correspondent lost his identity his place has been taken by one whose wares reach us under the disguise of "Eye-witness." He tells us even then not what he really sees, but what the men at headquarters picture for him. Some few, like ex-Senator Beveridge, receive the special privilege

camp, in transport, billet, the field, and the trenches as the President does to inviting you to dinner when he shakes your hand at a world's fair.

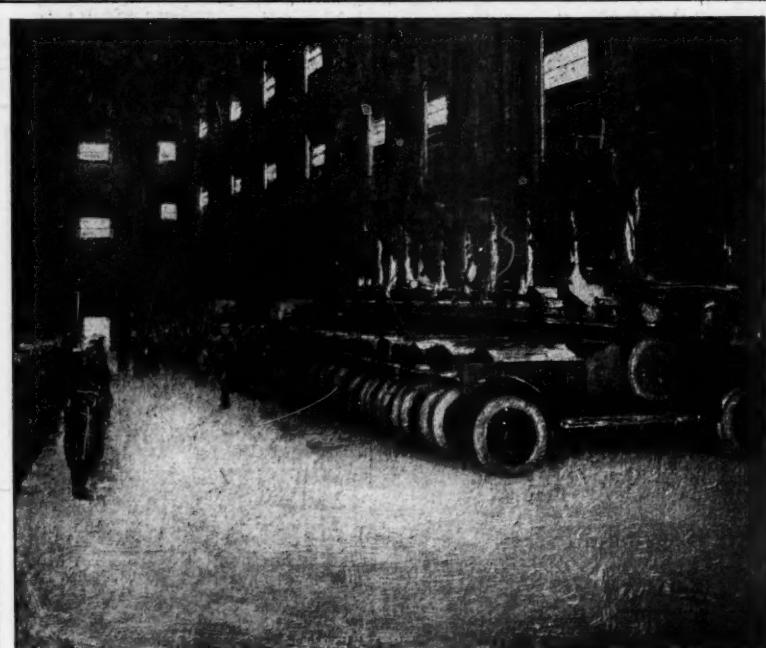
"Verily, this almost endless misrepresentation seems to get on my nerves far worse than a matter which is no particular business of mine has any right to do. All these big articles deal with war from the staff-officer side, and General Smith-Dorrien was right when he told us shortly before the battle at Ypres that this was a war of men, not of generals. The masses of all soldiery come from the masses of the people; and so it would seem to me that the people would be more interested in pictures of their men as they actually play the great game, as they really eat and sleep and play and work, as they think and talk of the war, the nations, involved and neutral, and their folk at home, as they look upon drill and fatigues, on their N. C. O.'s and officers, of the changes in character for good or bad that occur in army life, as in college life, of the attitude of the men toward these very 'war' correspondents like the honorable Senator, and the feelings of one regiment toward another, of a thousand and one things that you and the folk at home and nine out of ten of these high-paid 'stuff'-producers know nothing of at all and which even the officers see and sense only in a very vague and distant way."

The trenchant "Trencher" warns us not to draw the conclusion that he would refer to the "letters from men at the front" for the "real picture of this terribly comic, tragic, foolishly necessary game." For—

"On the face of them as a whole they are monotonously exaggerated, over-drawn, and unoriginal. I have read a great many of them. Nine out of ten speak of the fighting, which is not one-tenth of our actual schedule; the same percentage are always written as the bullets are whizzing overhead and shells are usually falling anywhere from six inches to six feet away.

"I have seen several such letters written and published by boys whom I have known for months; and having been present at the times and places of which they treat, I know how grossly sensational they are, to say the least. I have also noticed that it is those whose bellies are closest to the ground when the bullets are flying who write the most highly illuminated letters.

"Well, this hammering of the efforts of good men and true is not buying any frocks for the children, is it? Of course your come-back is, 'Why don't you do better?' And sometimes I think I would like to take a punch at the battle of Ypres from the point of view of the mere man, the private who knows nothing of the strategy involved, the plans of the staff, but who marches and digs, doubles and crawls, charges and retreats, sweats and freezes, and fights and dies, all in a very real, human, and personal way."



"ARMOURED-CAR SQUADRON."

BY JOHN LAVERY.

In the use of supposedly inartistic material the artist has achieved an "artistic triumph," says a critic who reviews the exhibition in the British Royal Academy.

of a visit to the lines and so tell us "What a Battle Looks Like"—to them. All such are safe enough from the criticism of those of us who stay at home and read eagerly whatever we can get. But there is waiting for them a race of critics now spending days in the trenches, and one of them has given his sentence—in the *New York Sun*—on the Indiana statesman and publicist. He feels qualified to speak from having "just slipped through a scrap that was no pink-tea affair." As for the ex-Senator's story, he bids us read it, if we find time, but adds the warning that "you will know as much about the 'battle' itself, the guts of the struggle, the sweating and freezing, the joking and groaning, the tension and reaction, the sights and sounds and feelings of a battle-field as Mr. Beveridge does, which is nothing at all."

There is no special animus felt against the ex-Senator, for "his stuff" is only "like the rest of the 'dope' the periodicals pay big money for, hopelessly, monotonously long-distance and unseeing." As we are informed:

"These personally conducted staff automobile rubber-neck parties come as close to the real life of the soldier in training—

strategy involved, the plans of the staff, but who marches and digs, doubles and crawls, charges and retreats, sweats and freezes, and fights and dies, all in a very real, human, and personal way."

A POETIC BOOMERANG—A curious story comes on the authority of a correspondent of the *London Morning Post* that would seem to endanger the permanent possession of Herr Ernst Lissauer's iron cross. At least the point raised is that he has but set the Prussians singing an old song and one that formerly indicted themselves. We read:

"The famous 'Hymn of Hate' is nothing but a bold plagiarism.

"Georg Herwegh, the stubborn German revolutionary of seventy years ago, was the author of this 'Hymn of Hate,' and address it to Prussia (whence he was expelled) and the Prussian tyranny of 1841. In its original form it read: 'We all have only one common foe—Prussia.'

"Ernst Lissauer, who several months ago published in *Jugend* the 'Hymn of Hate' which has at present such a vogue in Germany, simply substituted England for Prussia in Herwegh's earlier lueubration.

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A CLASSIC FOR OUR DAY

IT IS A STRANGE FACT of the times we live in that a Greek play of the year 415 B.C. should be pointed to as the most modern piece of literature of the hour. "The Trojan Women," by Euripides, has proved to be not only capable of drawing more hundreds to hear it than could be easily gathered within four walls, but it has also been recognized by them as voicing the dominant emotion of the present time. "As a protest against the ruthlessness and horror of war, an address to the instincts of humanity outraged by victorious might, a reminder of the anguish of innocent victims," says a writer in the *New York Evening Post*, "it makes to audiences in this year of conflict an appeal such as, before the terrible awakening of last August, would have seemed impossible in our day." To the many that have seen the production of this play by the Granville Barker company must be added the others who will, through the feelings there engendered, be led to read it. Many who see or read the play may also marvel that the author deals in a spirit of stern judgment with his own country. It leads to the speculation if in the end Germany will furnish us the writer who will predicate the deep ethical truths of the European War. The editor of *The Evening Post* observes:

"Gilbert Murray's introductory note, as it appears in the edition now circulating in America, was written before the war, and of course without the slightest thought of application to the present situation of the world. All the more profoundly interesting, therefore, are the brief and simple remarks in which he sets forth the circumstances under whose influence Euripides was inspired to write the play:

"For some time before the "Troades" was produced, Athens, now entirely in the hands of the war party, had been engaged in an enterprise which, tho' on military grounds desirable, was bitterly resented by the more humane minority, and has been selected by Thucydides as the great crucial crime of the war. She had succeeded in compelling the neutral Dorian island of Melos to take up arms against her, and after a long siege had conquered the quiet and immemorially ancient town, massacred the men, and sold the women and children into slavery."

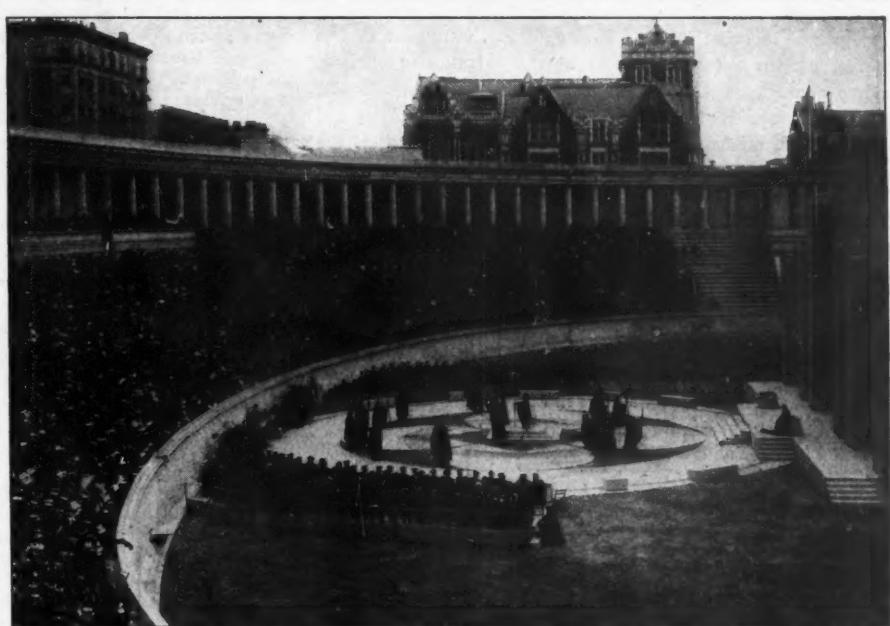
"In another work, which also appeared before the present war was thought of, Gilbert Murray has given a vivid account of Thucydides' story of the violation of Melos. The Athenian envoys explain to the Melian Senate that 'it suits their purpose that Melos should become subject to their Empire.' They do not pretend that they have any lawful claim; but the power of Athens is practically irresistible—Melos is free to submit or to be destroyed:

"The Melians, in language carefully controlled, but vibrating with suppressed bitterness, answer as best they can. Is it quite safe for Athens to break all laws of right? Empires are mortal; and the vengeance of mankind upon such a tyranny as this? . . . 'We take the risk of that,' answer the Athenians. 'The immediate question is whether you prefer to live or die.' The Melians plead to remain neutral. The plea is, of course, refused. At any rate, they will not submit. They know Athens is vastly stronger in men and ships and military skill; still, the gods may help the innocent. ('That risk causes us no

uneasiness,' say the envoys. 'We are quite as pious as you.') The Lacedaemonians are bound by every tie of honor and friendship to intervene. ('We shall, of course, see that they do not.') In any case, we choose to fight and hope rather than to accept slavery. 'A very regrettable misjudgment,' say the Athenians."

To find the campaign of the Germans against Belgium so minutely paralleled by this act of the Athenians twenty-three hundred years ago is but bitter comfort, continues the writer:

"If we seek for something in it all to uplift and encourage, we seek not in vain. If impious lust of power, if the cynical cruelty of mad imperialism is nothing new, neither is heroic



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PERFORMANCE OF "THE TROJAN WOMEN,"

As it was given in the Stadium of the College of the City of New York.

resistance; Belgian faithfulness and sacrifice are the continuance of an immemorial tradition as are Prussian arrogance and unscrupulousness. And in the voices of Thucydides and Euripides, not silenced by the passing of two millennia, we hear the self-same cry of indignation that goes up from millions in every land to-day against kindred outrages upon humanity. And after all, we may, without self-deception, cling to the thought that the Prussian idea is rather a lingering survival of that which in the day of Euripides held far more general sway; while the protest which then was voiced by but a noble few expresses now the dominant sentiment of the civilized world."

Something of the same reflection is uttered by an editorial writer in the *New York Press*, where we read:

"In 'The Trojan Women' Euripides brought home to the Greeks the fact that in a war of ravage the conqueror often suffers more than the conquered, and that ravage returns eventually upon the ravager with degradation and death. The ideas are express of the Trojan war in 'The Trojan Women' in these beautiful words of the god Poseidon:

How are ye blind,
Ye treaders down of cities, ye that cast
Temples to desolation, and lay waste
Tombs, the untrodden sanctuaries where lie
The ancient dead; yourselves so soon to die!

Would ye be wise, ye Cities, fly from war!
Yet if war come, there is a crown in death
For her that striveth well and perisheth
Unstained: to die in evil were the stain!

"What German thinker and writer would dare to point out to the Teutonic people to-day, as Euripides pointed out to the Athenians, the unenviable part the German nation is playing in its fight for a place in the sun?"

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

AMERICAN RELIEF IN SERVIA

LOULD as the appeals are from various parts of the fighting zone, those from Servia seem to voice the most insistent demands, not only for the sake of relieving the sufferings of the Servian people, but also to prevent the spread of devastating diseases to other lands. Indeed, with the advent of hot weather only a miracle can prevent the entrance of cholera, typhus, and relapsing fevers, which now afflict Servia, into Europe with extending blight even as far as America, Asia, and Africa. From reports that come from Servia we learn that the sickness that devastates the people is worse than the atrocities reported there earlier in the war. The infection of typhus and relapsing fever is traced to the Austrians, who left their sick in Valjevo when they retired after occupation. What the conditions are in Austria is veiled by a strict censorship. The Servians had fled before the storm of the second invasion in November, not daring to await the renewal of miseries inflicted during the first invasion. In the account published in the *London Times* we read:

"The Servians had beaten the Austrians, but the latter had taken a grim revenge; for the infection of typhus and relapsing fever could be clearly traced to Valjevo, which had been evacuated by the Servians and temporarily occupied by the Austrians. When the Servians retired from that place they left it free of disease; when they returned they found 3,000 Austrian wounded and sick, many of them suffering from typhus and relapsing fever. In one building, quite a new school, 150 dead Austrians were found in the cellars, and men and cattle were buried indiscriminately in the courtyards adjacent, many of them barely covered by a foot of earth. From Valjevo the infection spread like fire, being carried by soldiers returning to their homes and by travelers on the railway. In a few weeks the country had become a seething mass of misery and pestilence.

"The conditions were appalling. The number of patients was beyond all hospital accommodation, and doctors and nurses were dying with their patients. In the Nish Hospital the patients were lying three and four in one bed, with one covering for the whole, while others lay on the floor, and even under the beds. At one time there were 700 patients to 200 beds, with only two doctors, one of them a young Swiss, who very shortly after fell ill. There were no sanitary arrangements. . . .

"And all the time the infection was being carried about by soldiers returning from the army, by peasants wandering at large, and, above all, by the travelers on the railways. The trains were crowded with all sorts of people—peasants in filthy clothes, rags, and goatskins, wandering aimlessly along corridors, looking in vain for accommodation, and all the carriages reeking of naphthalene."

It was not a whit too soon, says the editor of *The American Red Cross Magazine* (May), that the joint crusade of the American Red Cross, Rockefeller Foundation, and Servian Relief Committee began the effort to check the ravages of epidemic diseases in Servia. "The mortality-rate has been so high even among surgeons and nurses that the ominousness of pestilence is more startling than the serious aspects of the war itself." We are given this glimpse of their heroism and sacrifice:

"As the result of a combination of diseases and wounds, but mainly because of typhus and typhoid, with some cholera, approximately 100,000 persons have perished in and around the vicinity of Servia since the war began. Two out of six American Red Cross surgeons sent to South Servia have died, and five of these six surgeons and nine of twelve enrolled American Red Cross trained nurses, originally stationed at Gevgelia, have been in the grip of typhus and the cerebral disorder which accompanies it. Servia has lost 105 doctors from typhus. Four of the British Red Cross workers died of it in Uskub. Two surgeons and three nurses of the Russian Red Cross corps died of it in Nish. So sadly depleted by typhus were the ranks of the Dutch Red Cross contingents in Servia that they were all withdrawn from the country. The same is true of the Greek Red Cross hospital units in Servia and Montenegro, both having been withdrawn."

Twenty-five Columbia students, mostly from the School of Journalism and the Medical School, sailed for Servia on June 18 as an auxiliary to the Red Cross, thus employing their vacation. The New York *Sun* adds:

"With the expeditionary force will be twenty-five specially designed automobiles, each to carry 500 pounds. The students will operate them. Three big tents will house the men in Nish. It is their plan to instruct others in relief-work so that it may be continued after they return. Each volunteer has been inoculated with typhus serum."

A young American sculptor, Mr. Cecil Howard, whose studies in Paris were interrupted by the war, has been for some months in the stricken field, and writes a characteristically American letter, which is issued by the Servian Agricultural Relief Committee:

"Give a Servian soldier a loaf of bread and he will march and fight for two days. Give him nothing at all and he will say it is hard luck, but he will march and fight just the same. This is their boast, and it seems to be no more than the truth.

"Some of them are very brave fellows, as we can see in hospitals, many preferring even rather serious operations without anesthetics and standing for it without a wince.

"The Servians about here think us all rather mad, and can't understand why we work so hard. They are especially astounded by our willingness to do hard labor.

"One day we were digging a ditch for drainage, and a Servian who was driving an ox-cart stopped and sat down to watch us for an hour or two. Finally, he said, 'You work too hard,' and went on down the road with his oxen, playing on a sort of double flute like those you see in Greek drawings of fauns.

"On the main street of Nish is a coffin-maker's shop doing a humming trade with dozens of plain-board coffins out in front on the sidewalk. On the hill outside the town we saw rows and rows of little wooden crosses and picked up plenty of cartridge-cases, mostly Turkish ones. These are being used by the Servian Army now and were captured in the last war.

"Typhus has been on the rampage in Servia all winter. It is a disease of dirt, overcrowding, and underfeeding, and is carried from the sick to the well by lice. This sounds soft enough for clean people, but in Servia it is not always easy to keep clean, and a louse or two is almost unavoidable when nursing dirty patients in old and filthy buildings.



DR. RICHARD P. STRONG.

Head of the Sanitary Commission to Servia which is trying to stamp out the typhus and other epidemics.

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"The great trouble is that the various staffs are much too small to tackle the thousands of patients or to undertake thorough cleansing of the hospital buildings."

When the epidemic is stamped out, or as the sanitary work proceeds, says the official statement of T. Tilleston Wells, chairman for the Committee for Sanitary Relief in Servia, it is most important to get refugees back on their farms. Before any resumption of normal life begins, the countryside must be repeopled by its scattered inhabitants:

"There alone they can resume a normal life. Farm buildings of all kinds were destroyed by the Austro-Hungarians. There is nothing but the land left. Everything must be replaced—cattle, horses, sheep, pigs, and poultry; houses, barns, and sheds; plows, hoes, rakes, and harrows.

"Servia has no means to do this. It is a country of limited resources, exhausted by three wars, plague-stricken, and devastated. Money is by far the best means of helping because it is liquid. It can procure what is most needed as the necessities arise. It can be cabled.

"Money can be sent either to the headquarters of the Servian Agricultural Relief Committee, 70 Fifth Avenue, or to the bankers of the Committee, Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., Wall Street, New York. Checks should be drawn to the order of the 'Servian Agricultural Relief Committee.' If the exact destination of funds is not indicated by the sender, the money will be used by this Committee to relieve the sufferings as it deems best, but checks can be marked for 'Sanitary Relief,' when the net proceeds will be forwarded through the American Red Cross to help maintain the Sanitary Commission under Dr. Richard P. Strong."

A CHURCH WITH A WAITING LIST OF 15,000

IN AN AFRICAN TOWN where missionary work began nineteen years ago and where twelve years ago a church was organized with a membership of six, there is to-day a church membership of 2,297. But what especially distinguishes this flourishing Presbyterian mission church at Elat, on the equatorial West Coast of Africa, is its waiting list of 15,000. As



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TESTING A PATIENT FOR TYPHUS.

Dr. Kirby Smith, of the American Red Cross at Belgrade, has a new system of examining all patients before admitting them to the hospital.

The Christian Observer (Louisville, Pres.) tells this story of successful missionary effort:

"It is not an easy thing to get into the Church on the mission-field. In Elat it requires a probation of at least two years under weekly instruction. And yet with these stringent requirements Dr. Halsey informs us that there are two catechumen classes in the Elat church that number respectively 2,000 and 13,000. Out of the 2,000 will doubtless come most of those who are admitted to the sealing ordinances during the present year.

"This church has other preeminences. It has 15,000 contributors to the support of the work. These pay by envelop, and this is how it is known that there are so many. The African mission convert is required to do three things: He must give up his fetish, he must settle his palavers—pay his debts, give up surplus wives, and give up, as far as is known, every immorality—and he must, two years before he is received into the Church, take a package of envelops and become a weekly contributor. His card is punched every week for attendance and offering. This is the minute way in which the mission keeps tab on him. Where in the homeland is there anything like such careful attention to prospective members? Where are there people in the homeland that would stand for a thing like this? But in Elat it works well. Last year there were 7,500 persons who confess Christ in this church, and 5,000 of them were led to Christ by the native workers. And at one communion service during the year there were 8,100 in attendance.

"The contributions of these Elat Presbyterians during the year amounted to \$2,500 gold. That does not seem to be much, gaged by our American standards, but when we reflect that the pay of a native evangelist and Bible-reader ranges from \$1.20 to \$2.40 a month, it will be seen that there is a real spirit of sacrifice in these offerings.

"The church at Elat has a lengthy salary-roll. It employs 107 evangelists and Bible-readers. It supports the teachers of some seventy village schools in which there are 4,000 pupils, and it pays half the expenses of the station boarding-school with 900 students."



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SECOND MARTYR OF THE AMERICAN RED CROSS IN SERVIA.

The casket of Dr. Ernest Magruder, who died of typhus, is being carried from the American Red Cross hospital at Belgrade by Servian officials as pall-bearers.

"FEAR NOT THEM THAT KILL THE BODY"

GREATER FAME will accrue to the late Charles Frohman for his remark at the hour of death, it is observed, than for his achievements through life. His question, "Why fear death? It is the most beautiful adventure of life," gathers up in effective phrase what *The New Statesman* (London) points out as "one of the most notable results of the war." That is "the general diminution of the fear of death." The writer recalls that George Meredith, only a few years ago, bewailed "the degeneracy of the modern Englishman on the ground that he was growing afraid of death and wounds." But how small a percentage of Englishmen—or, for that matter, adds this writer, "of Frenchmen, Belgians, Scotsmen, Irishmen, Germans, Russians, Turks, or Hungarians—is troubled with the fear of death and wounds to-day!" Some interesting reflections on this theme follow:

"We do not mean that the average man would not rather be alive than dead, or that the horrors of the battle-field are no longer seen to be horrors. But we are sure that in hundreds of thousands of cases men and women regard death with less fear to-day than they regarded some little fleeting pain in tooth or chest or stomach only ten months ago.

"It looks as the men were governed, after all, to some degree by the sense of proportion. They feel that in a sea of deaths to be but another wave is an accident such as is happening, or may happen, to every man alive, and that what happens to every one is all in the day's work rather than a towering tragedy. Many people have always felt that to die in a crowd is far less terrible than to die alone. We have heard people confessing their horror of death by drowning, but adding that they would not hate it so exceedingly if it happened in the course of some great accident when other people were drowning too.

"Even in the world as it is the majority of men hesitate at first before deciding to give up everything for their country. It is the more adventurous spirits that begin the march, and then, one by one, ten by ten, hundred by hundred, thousand by thousand, the others are drawn into the ranks as by some inevitable fascination. There is a contagion of courage as well as of disease. In the end, perhaps, it would be more difficult for the average man to resist it than not. It is an increasing purpose. Tributaries of quiet and indolent lives unite themselves gradually into an irresistible torrent of heroism."

Every nation, this writer urges, "depends to an immeasurable extent on spiritual courage—the courage which comes from a sense that its cause is just, that it is fighting for its altars and its homes, that it is fighting against the rebellious forces of evil." For—

"It is only in some such passionate faith as this that the average man can go forth careless of life or death into battle. Many men go for the love of adventure, but the average man has only a moderate and easily satisfied taste for adventure, as the common years show. He must be exalted above the common years by some spiritual enthusiasm before he will accept quietly the tremendous risks of modern warfare. He must simply rise into a new plane of existence where fear of those that kill the body has ceased to be an epidemic emotion. When people speak of the ennobling influence of war they are thinking almost altogether of this purging of men from fear—of this and comradeship. War, of course, does not make an end of fear, as we know from many a story from the trenches. The diary-letter of a German officer quoted in the *Kölnische Zeitung* describes how several of his men fainted under the hell of artillery-fire, and how he was only able to calm them by sitting on a sand-bag and quietly proceeding to 'butter a piece of bread and to spread upon it with meticulous care some slices of sausage.' This, however, does not mean that men are not immensely braver than usual. It means only that they are not superhumanly brave.

"And yet each of us becomes more and more certain every day that without something like superhuman bravery he can never be free. The spirit will still be in a measure the slave of the body while we are capable of fear. The dream in our hearts is somehow to break through the last barrier of fear—to come out, as some one has said, on the other side of fear. The uselessness of the fear of death is as apparent to us as the sun in the sky. Its ignobleness is a thing that haunts all who are subject to it. Whether the love of death as the deliverer in the

spirit of Walt Whitman is a passion to be cultivated may be doubted. Those who have scorned death most, as the great gentlemen of the Renaissance did, saw it none the less as the destroyer of the beauty of men's bodies and of the light of the world as the common man knows it. To the religious mind, which accepts the vision of a real and populated world happier than this beyond the grave, death is no doubt the deliverer. But even to most religious men this world has gathered about it all the dearness of home: death, at its best, is an exile, a desertion. They have the bravery to die; but their bravery has the sadness of Hector's. And yet, as with Hector, some instinct drives them to despise this death of the body, to accept this exile as more to be desired than safety and a man's own hearth and children.

"Christian, pagan, and atheist are at one in this. They feel that the life of the body itself can be fully enjoyed only when the fear of those that kill the body has been utterly overcome."

CHURCHGOING AS A BUSINESS ASSET

IN THE NEW YORK PAPERS one Saturday a few weeks ago there appeared a large advertisement beginning with the words, "In this commercial age, here is a business asset"; and closing with the appeal, "Go to church to-morrow." This appeal, declares an editorial writer in *The Christian Herald* (New York), should be repudiated by the churches of New York, because it puts the duty of Christian worship upon an unchristian basis. True enough, he says, "the appeal to the business interests was acknowledged to be but a means to an end. That is, the advertisement stated that church attendance would be a business gain, and went on to state that spiritual gain would undoubtedly result." But, we are told, the advertisement contained these words:

"Right within your reach is a business asset—a very definite one—which you are perhaps overlooking. This asset is derived from your going to church. Undoubtedly you have never looked upon it in this light. It is obvious, if you are known as a steady, sober-minded churchman, those with whom you deal have greater confidence in you. Going to church will tend toward establishing you in the mind of every one as a man to be trusted. This is a decided business advantage, a personal asset, and worth while in every way."

Whereat the *Christian Herald* writer is moved to this indignant and vigorous protest:

"It is simply impossible to think of Jesus or any of his first followers using this appeal to induce people to come into their fellowship. Their call was quite opposite: a call to poverty, a call to sacrifice, a call to danger, a call to probable death. This advertisement in the New York papers is a striking indication of how far the Church has in some quarters allowed itself to drift from the spirit and teachings of Jesus.

"One of the greatest reproaches of the Church has always been the fact that some men have sought membership in it for this very cause, and it is inexcusable to make this very thing which has been the Church's shame the basis of an appeal to outsiders to come in. Peter on one occasion said to a man who sought to gain spiritual information and gifts in order that he might coin them into money: 'Thy money perish with thee, thou child of the devil.'

"Some such spirit as this would do much to bring the Church back to the purity and the power she has lost. For the most part, we are altogether overdoing the appeal to the prosperous. These were not the people whom Jesus particularly sought. It was the common people who heard him gladly, and it is the common people, with their poverty and their woes, their struggles and their hopes, that the Church must try to reach and help to-day.

"Of course we should try also to help the well-to-do, but we may help him best by sounding again the warning which Jesus spoke that it is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle than for a rich man to enter into the kingdom of God. Particularly must we do all we can to purge the Church of the reproach of containing people who have sought her courts for the sake of gain. It is to be hoped that the churches of New York will in emphatic terms repudiate the advertisement referred to and bring to an accounting the men who were responsible for its insertion in the public press."

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CURRENT - POETRY

GERMAN WAR-VERSE

THE astonishing production of war-lyrics in Germany shows no sign of decrease as the conflict progresses. Thus the *Literarische Echo* (Berlin) lists the titles of fifty-six volumes of such verse as the early spring output. But there is a difference to be noted between the fabric of poems composed during the first months of hostilities, examples of which have appeared in translation in these pages, and that of later specimens now presented. War as an actuality in the beginning was conceived chiefly in the imagination; but the passing of events has brought home the actuality. One finds the same gospel of courage, tho the new commentary is based on the proved text of fact, whether the singer is at the front or at home.

As instances come two efforts of Walter Heymann, a poet and critic, according to the *Literarische Echo*, of authentic gift and growing repute, who died in the trenches. They appeared in the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin). The translations, and those that follow, are made for THE LITERARY DIGEST by Mr. Richard Duffy.

OFF DUTY

BY WALTER HEYMANN

By walls of silver birch, 'neath roofs
Of crested oak, that make our woodland town,
Lead sylvan streets familiar named
To dear Berlin, our love, the world's renown.

Where every street winds back to home,
And to the church, whence floats with buoyant
call
Is dream to us the thrilling song:
"How glorious for Fatherland to fall!"

HOME AND THE FRONT

BY WALTER HEYMANN

At home they scrimp and save,
While here we wage the fight;
Their trust as firm as ours
In triumph of the right.

"Both of us help to win!"
We write with cheering word.
On heavy hearts it falls
And souls with presage stirred.

"In war which all must share,"
They think with countless fears,
"How vast and nearer grows
Yon sea of blood and tears!"

But here we stand in trench,
And scoff at timid dread,
Assured a fate that's kind
Will swerve the bullets sped,

And guide us home one day
To tell the glorious tale
Of victory won by all—
"Mid smiles and joyous hail.

While now the moans of our dying—
Glory's true-born sons—
Are drowned to the ears of comrades
In thunderous roars of guns.

No branch of the Imperial Service has been neglected by the verse-makers, and here we have a tribute to the untried

men, who take their places for the first time in the endless battle-lines.

THE VOLUNTEERS

BY HANS J. REHFISCH

(*Berliner Zeitung am Mittag*)

Hour on hour we ride, while eager eyes
That one time sought the fair now quest the foe.
Day yields to night—and then the dawn's
aglow.
When wakened crows from snow-clad fields arise.
We ride—and morning's sharp-voiced wind we
hark
For caution 'gainst the chance of any hour.
Nor dream of trophies, wealth, or glory's dower?
Nor question, shall we still ride at the dark?
Thou, Germany, alone art all our thought.
Unflinching soul, hot valiance of our veins!
Thy need this miracle of men hath wrought.
Who wall thy busy towns and fertile plains,
Against what day triumphant bells proclaim:
"Rejoice in Her—victorious sing Her name!"

Even the confined agony of existence in the entrenchments does not fail of its poetic interpreter. The wistful note in the two poems following contrasts singularly with the martial tone of that preceding.

THE RELIEVING GUARD

BY LEO STERNBERG

(*Frankfurter Zeitung*)

We lie in shrouds of snow as white as the clods of
earth,
Through endless days and nights above us
blindly hurled;
Athwart the level field the foeman's fire we face—
The foremost line are we, beyond the help of
the world.

Our breast a wall as the earth—a signal our
anguished cry
That calls the ranks behind to fill the gap of
death.
Mere strings of nerves are we on which diversely
play
The blazing village yon—the sappers' whisp'ring
breath.

The relieving guard is come—we rise and clasp
the hand
Of one unknown, nor seen for mist. . . . Our
gun—we go!
The foeman steals his chance, and, ere we leave
the post,
Across the trench he tells us mute as clods of
snow.

A VISION IN THE TRENCHES

BY A SOLDIER OF THE 9TH COMPANY

(*Kölnische Zeitung*)

At home the good-night hour all round is told,
While here in trench our rigid guard we hold;
And slow the moon yon distant hill ascends.
As night her way of dread and grieving wends.
My eyes explore the wide illumined land,
Tight grip my rifle, poised in ready hand.
Yet through the hours that plod to morning's
gleam
Are mem'ry's threads weaving their stuff of
dream
A little room I see, a lamp turned low,
And there my child abed, clad white as snow.
Her tresses gold, her chubby cheeks so round,
Her lips as berries red in wildwood found,

Questions her mother: "Will father come back
soon—

Sleep here, not there so cold beneath the moon?
For I'll be good and well behaved each day,
To make him glad and nevermore go 'way!"

"Hush—sleep, my dear. So—close your weary
eyes;
Soon father'll come, and safe, from foreign skies."
Her kisses sooth, the tiny hand she keeps,
And minds the loved one far, as baby sleeps. . . .
What makes the picture seem so real, clear?
My heart with joy's a-bound to see them here—
There goes a shot! Up swift my rifle-bore!
As swift the vision fades and shines no more.

Eulogies of those who are killed in action at the front are myriad in number. Not so common, however, are the songs to those who pay the ultimate cost of fighting—the wives at home. The following lines are excellent in their restraint and feeling.

THE FALLEN

BY CLAIRE SCHMID-ROMBERG

(*Frankfurter Zeitung*)

You men who draw the lot of death in war
Could ask no happier way to die.
Relentless, stealthy falls the fatal stroke,
And now in glory's breast you lie—
While ever lives the witness of your deed,
In song and tale, new champions to breed.

But wives, who far from trench and field, at home
With endless tasks fight off their fears,
Are valiant, too, till comes the word of blight—
The vision dark of empty years.
The shot of doom that stills their loved one's
breath
Strikes them—yet grants no lofty hero death.

In duty's chains henceforth through barren days
As living dead their round they plod;
Their bridal bed one with the nameless grave
That covers him in foreign sod. . . .
Fame of the fallen rings from shore to shore—
Unsung the hearts that bleed forevermore.

Decidedly less pleasant reading than these wholesome expressions of patriotism and valor is the following poem, which we give in Edith Wharton's deft English version. The name of the author of the poem was not given in *The Fatherland*, in which this translation appeared.

THE HYMN OF THE "LUSITANIA"

TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN BY EDITH WHARTON

The swift sea sucks her death-shriek under
As the great ship reels and leaps asunder;
Crammed taifrail-high with her murderous freight,
Like a straw on the tide she whirls to her fate.
A war-ship she, tho she lacked its coat,
And lustful for lives as none afloat.
A war-ship, and one of the foe's best workers,
Not penned with her rusting harbor shirkers.
Now the Flanders guns lack their daily bread,
And skipper and buyer are sick with dread;
For, neutral as Uncle Sam may be,
Your surest neutral's the deep, green sea.
Just one ship sunk with lives and shell,
And thousands of German graycoats—well!
And for each of her graycoats German hate
Would have sunk ten ships with all their freight.
Yea, ten such ships are a paltry fine
For one good life in our fighting-line.
Let England ponder the crimson text—
"Torpedo, strike. And hurrah for the next!"

A New Type

"Pocket Self-Filler"
The Latest Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pen

To those who prefer a fountain pen of the self-filling type, this announcement is of special interest. It introduces the most important development in self-filling fountain pens—a new Pocket Self-Filler that is distinctly Waterman's Ideal throughout, possessing all the superior qualities and exclusive features of the Regular type, plus the convenience of automatic filling direct from the ink supply. Simply raise and lower the lever, with the point in the ink, and it fills immediately. The lever snaps down and forms an absolute lock of the ink tube. This is the perfect pen for your vacation equipment. Made in a wide assortment of sizes, including short size for vest pocket or purse. \$2.50, \$4.00, \$5.00 and up.

The best stores everywhere sell Waterman's Ideals. This line also includes Regular and Safety types. Ask to see the new Pocket Self-Filler.

Folder on Request

Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pen

Safeguard yourself against substitutes by seeing the Waterman's Ideal trademark on each pen.

L. E. Waterman Company, 175 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

Boston Montreal London San Francisco Paris Buenos Aires

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

WILD SHOTS OF THE EMBATTLED SCHOOLBOY

WHO should know better than the schoolboy that the pen is mightier than the sword? Are there any fiercer, deadlier battles fought upon the field of honor than those that he is compelled to wage yearly, in June time, with his hereditary foe, the examiner? Each spring comes the "little cloud no bigger than a man's hand" upon the horizon of school life; there is a thunderous murmur that can mean but one thing—that "Regents" are approaching, with a hundred other lesser examination-ogres in their train. A tremor spreads through the school; then a tense, portentous quiet; each pen is grasped with a firmer grip; the secret knowledge that no quarter will be given steals each heart to the courage of recklessness. Come those rare days of June, a brief season of suspense, and the fight is on! Pens sputter and splash across the ink-flecked pages; pencils creak and snap and are resharpened in fumbling haste; for ten bitter days the battle rages. Then peace, and surecease, and a counting of wounds, and crowning of the victor.

It is left to the instructor, a wraith of blended pity and mirth, to overscan the battle-fields. What the examination-books disclose of the mental gyrations of the students is often depressing, but not infrequently inexpressibly amusing. Robert Hildreth, in the *Philadelphia Evening Ledger*, presents for our entertainment a few of the relics of mental conflict that have lately come under his observation:

Out of the mouths of well-grown babes wisdom emanates. "The source of food-supply in England is in ships." Here is a "schoolboy howler" which turns out to be an important fact—and one which has been well illuminated by recent events. It is timely information, too, that "to germinate is to become a naturalized German." From the same source—the class in civil government—we receive the reminder that "the President takes the yoke of office." His burdens are by no means light.

The subject of "howlers" doubtless has both its funny and its serious side. This collection of answers to examination-questions, however, is not a discussion. The joke is on us. For, to quote a school-boy, "The press to-day is the mouth-organ of the people."

Which, in phraseology, suggests another boy's description of how the cavalry swept over "the eyebrow of the hill."

The reader is earnestly requested not to apply the Salic Law to this compilation. "The Salic Law is that you must take everything with a grain of salt." These "howlers" are not fiction, however much they may differ from fact.

"Humor," the writer reminds us, "is a collision of two ideas marching in opposite directions"; but he decides that the schoolboy howler is a greater catastrophe than

that, and represents rather a chaotic upheaval caused by the violent impact of many ideas upon each other. Some it would be impossible completely to unscramble. A good example is the last answer given in these selections from Civics papers:

"I don't know anything about the Constitution, as I was born in Kansas."

"The minority is composed of the minors."

"The Spoils system: The place where spoiled things and waste are kept. The board of health has largely taken the place of this."

"An *ex post facto* law is one that gives officers a right to go to foreign countries and get criminals, dead or alive, and take them back to the place where the crime was committed. It is a law where the crimes of the father descend to his children; they are punished for him."

History is a favorite field for the discovery of howlers. When the schoolboy or girl delves into the past, he or she is only too evidently in a world of faerie, where the impossible, the grotesque, the incongruous, and the inane are merely friendly gnomes and goblins, to be taken as they are found, without question. Why should they question the apparent absurdity of the information which they have laboriously learned or mislearned? Any youth whose intelligence has been insulted with the statement that Franklin discovered electricity with a kite, or that Newton learned of gravitation when an apple fell on him, will hardly hesitate to aver that "Louis XVI. was gelatinized during the French Revolution." The writer points out a few facts thus illuminated by the schoolboy:

Entirely right was the distinguished historian who said, "Not a clause in the Declaration of Independence sets forth the real and underlying cause of the American Revolution." For a schoolboy has discovered that "the cause of the Revolution was that the colonists wanted room to pasture their cattle."

Of the Civil War a high-school pupil wrote, "This war the soldiers had to deal with vicious characters, and I think this is why this is called the Civil War, because after the war the different races of people were more civilized." (Cf. the present European War.)

Q. "What happened in 1492?" A. "Discovery of America by the Spinach."

Q. "What happened in 1776?" A. "Decoration of independence."

Now a bit of ancient history: "Romulus obtained the first citizens of Rome by opening a lunatic asylum."

Here are some "howlers" from Harrow: Rorke's Drift was a battle at sea.

The White Man's Grave is the grave where General Gordon died in.

Fellahs are donkeys.

In William III.'s reign Dysentery got permission to worship.

Elizabeth ascended the Throne in 1588 and died 1560. She did not have a long reign.

The Black Death was terrible for the laborers, because they were forced to do all

the work that was left by the thousands that died.

It was an English schoolboy who wrote, "The King was not allowed to order taxes without the consent of Parliament." (An excellent restriction on royal spendthrifts.)

One hopeful deposes, with a trace of secret bitterness, that "an abstract noun is something you can't see when you are looking at it," while another disrespectfully announces that "the masculine of 'vixen' is 'vixen'." With such an attitude taken toward words and phrases of the English language, it may be imagined that other tongues fare far worse. As the chronicler remarks:

Hi Horsecollar—according to O. Henry—translated the opening words of the well-known Commentaries of Caesar, or rather the well-known opening words of Caesar's Commentaries, as follows: "It will take all of our gall to devise means to tree them parties." Small Latin and less French appear in the following schoolboy translation:

"Il pleut à verse—He cries at poetry."
 "Le cœur purifié—The disinfected yard."
 "Ad hostes supplices sacerdotes venerunt—The priests came to the enemy in their supplices."
 "Terra tribus scopulis vastum procurrunt in aquor—The earth being laid waste by three scorpions runs into the sea."
 "Celere sauciis malus Africo—Celery sauce is bad for an African."

The difficulties of mathematics are reflected in the definitions given of mathematical terms:

"Algebra was the wife of Euclid."
 "Algebraical symbols are used when you don't know what you are talking about."
 "Geometry teaches us how to bisect angels."

"The line opposite the right angle in a right-angled triangle is called the hippopotamus."

"Parallel lines are the same distance all the way, and can not meet unless you bend them."

Mr. Hildreth discloses an excellent bit of advice, given on an examination-paper where the student's purpose was to tell what should be done in cases of emergency:

"Where poisoning by acids is caused the blood should be immediately drawn from the bruises to send back the acid."

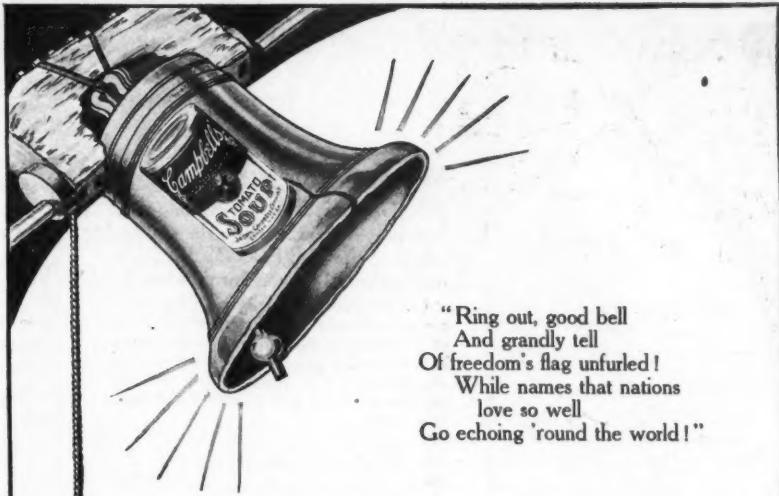
The relation of mind to body is indicated in the examination-paper of a youngster who evidently had been reading the warnings: "The blood-vessels are the veins, arteries, and artilleries."

You might think from these quotations that the brain really is "a soft bunch covered with wrinkles." Or perhaps your conclusion would agree with this: "The bones of the head are the cerebrum, the cerebellum, and other small bones."

But maybe these wonderful bits of knowledge are the product of reflex action. "Reflex action is when anything is turning one direction and it turns in the other."

The man who eats too fast or too well may be interested to know that "the heart is located in the left part of the stomach in a loose membrane sack."

Passing on to other branches of science, we learn that—



"Ring out, good bell
And grandly tell
Of freedom's flag unfurled!
While names that nations
love so well
Go echoing 'round the world!"

Liberty!

Real liberty—every-day freedom from useless labor and worry—that is the ringing message proclaimed to every housewife in the land by

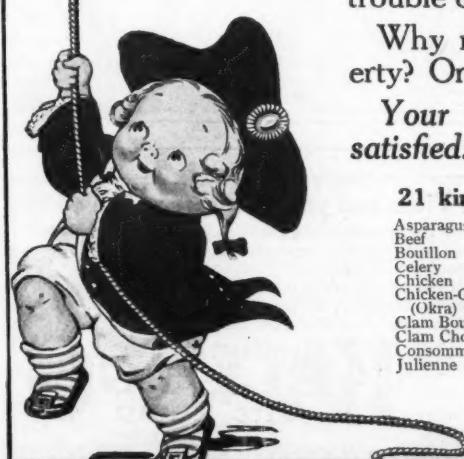
Campbell's Tomato Soup

The use of this delicious and wholesome soup does away with a regular tyrant-tax on your time and energy. It simplifies your formal dinners and luncheons; makes the family meals more tasty and more nourishing; delights the hearty "men folks" and the growing youngsters all at once. And it is ready at three minutes' notice any time without trouble or fuss.

Why not enjoy real liberty? Order a dozen today.

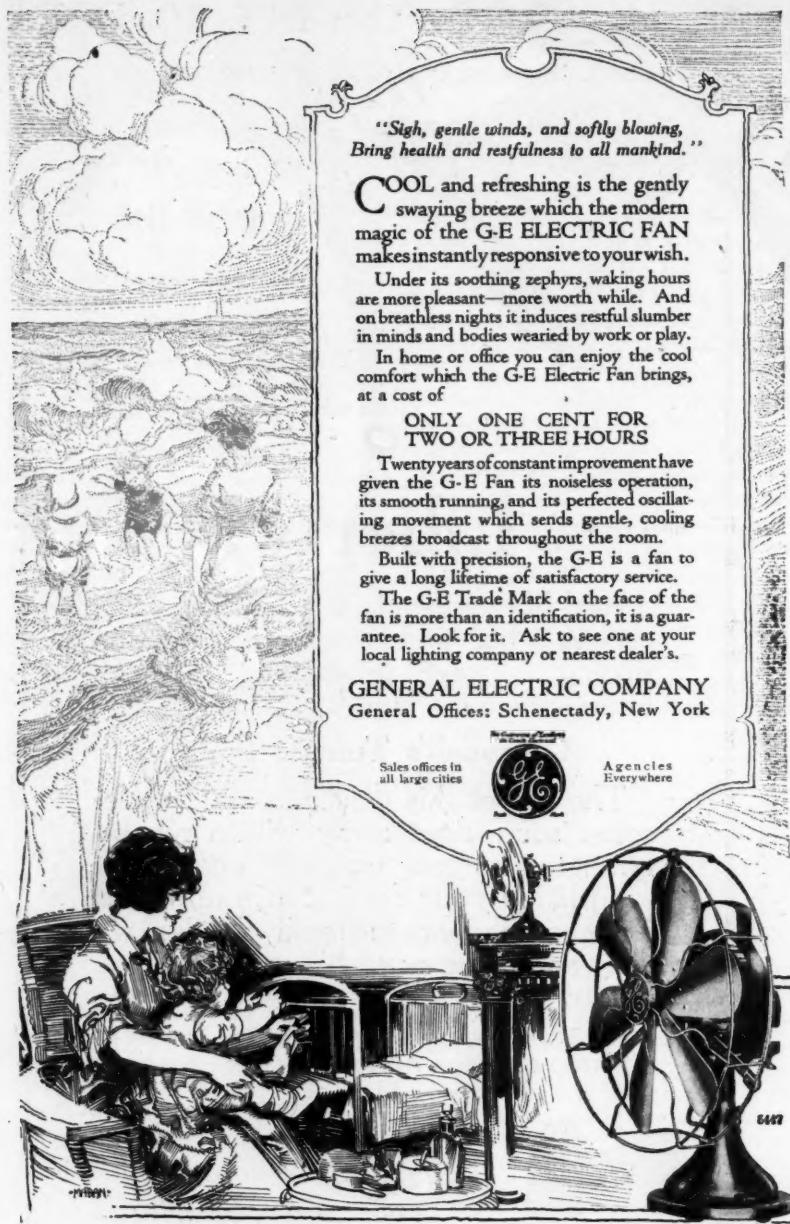
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Asparagus	Mock Turtle
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Bouillon	Mutton
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Chicken	Pea
Chicken-Gumbo (Okra)	Pepper Pot
Clam Bouillon	Printanier
Clam Chowder	Tomato
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Julienné	Vegetable
	Vermicelli-Tomato



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Bring health and restfulness to all mankind."*

COOL and refreshing is the gently swaying breeze which the modern magic of the G-E ELECTRIC FAN makes instantly responsive to your wish.

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TWO OR THREE HOURS**

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Built with precision, the G-E is a fan to give a long lifetime of satisfactory service.

The G-E Trade Mark on the face of the fan is more than an identification, it is a guarantee. Look for it. Ask to see one at your local lighting company or nearest dealer's.

GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY
General Offices: Schenectady, New York

Sales offices in
all large cities

Agencies Everywhere



"Horse-power is the distance one horse can carry a pound of water in an hour."

"Gravitation is that which if there were none we should all fly away."

"A vacuum is a large empty place where the Pope lives."

"To kill a butterfly you pinch its borax."

"A ruminating animal is one that chews its cubs."

"Etymology is a man who catches butterflies and stuffs them."

"The earth is an absolute spheroid."

"The zodiac is the Zoo of the sky, where lions, goats, and other animals go after they are dead." (Herein the makings of a literary man are apparent—"the Zoo of the sky" is an excellent phrase, is it not?)

Of the rest—"too humorous to mention"—we are given a few selections at random, covering, from Dogberry Turnpike to Malaprop Lane, the whole field of misinformation:

"A deacon is the lowest kind of Christian."

"May Day commemorates the landing of the *Mayflower*."

"The Boxers were Corbett, Fitzsimmons, and Bill Johnson." ("Were" is correct.)

"A renegade is a man who kills a king."

"In India a man out of one cask may not marry a woman out of another cask."

"The Pharisees were people who liked to show off their goodness by praying in synonyms." (Is there a hidden meaning here?)

"Modern conveniences: Incubators and fireless telegraphy."

"B. Sc. stands for Boy Scout."

"A lie is an aversion to the truth." (Ah, an epigram!)

"The German Emperor has been called the Geyser." (Worse than that.)

"The salaries of teachers are paid from the dog tax."

"The Eustachian tube is so you can hear yourself talk."

"One great modern work of irrigation is the Panama Canal."

"The Rhine is bordered by wooded mountains."

"The Pyramids are a range of mountains between France and Spain."

"A working drawing must be a drawing picturing a person at work."

"Shakespeare founded 'As You Like It' on a book previously written by Sir Oliver Lodge."

"Henry VIII. was very fat, besides being a Non-conformist."

"Andrew Jackson was called 'Old Hickory' because when he was a boy he was a little tough."

"Benjamin Franklin is the founder of electricity."

"Franklin produced electricity by rubbing cats backwards."

"George Washington was a land savory."

"Lord Raleigh was the first man to see the invisible Armada." (English.)

"Tennyson wrote 'In Memorandum.'"

"Tennyson also wrote a poem called 'Grave's Energy.'"

"Queen Elizabeth rode a white horse from Kenilworth through Coventry with nothing on, and Raleigh offered her his cloak."

"Ben Johnson is one of the three highest mountains of Scotland."

"George Eliot left a wife and children to mourn his genii."

"Thomas Becket used to wash the feet of leopards."

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\$15

Engine Driven KELLOGG Tire Pump

Complete with air gauge, hose and attachments carefully fitted and ready to install.

Special Ford Outfit, \$9.50; Dodge, \$10.

"Guaranteed Not to Spray Oil with Air"

Needs oil once a month—splash system. 4 metal piston rings. Carbon steel shaft. Grey iron cylinder. Designed and made as well as your engine.

The Attachments Make This the Perfect Outfit

When you need a tire pump, you need a good one. Like a good starter, the Kellogg Pump is the accessory you want on your car because of its dependability, its convenience and comfort. *Saves time, temper and tires.*

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If your dealer does not have pump with attachments for your model in stock, save time by sending us \$15 with name and model of car and dealer's name. *We protect our dealers. Descriptive matter free.*

KELLOGG MFG. CO., 10-20 CIRCLE ST., ROCHESTER, N. Y.

"Henry I. died of eating Palfreys."
 "Caesar was a king and went high up on a mountain."
 "Lincoln had a woman make him a suit of homespun from rails which he had split. They were hickory rails, hence hickory shirts."

OUR "AD-INTERIM" SECRETARY

BESIDE the familiar features of William Jennings Bryan in the daily papers there appeared recently a likeness that was singularly typical of the American man of affairs. The photographs of Robert Lansing, *ad-interim* Secretary of State, could never be mistaken for those of an alien. The features reveal in every line the qualities that all the world has come to acknowledge as characteristically American. There are firmness, strength, persistency, energy, keen insight, fearless honesty, and humor—the most necessary attributes of what we take pride in calling the American spirit, and which nowhere may more appropriately be found than in the Department of State. They have, indeed, had a great deal to do with the nation's international policy thus far, or so we are informed by "a member of the United States Diplomatic Service," writing in the *New York American*, who avers that Mr. Lansing assisted materially in the wording of our various notes to Germany and England. He continues:

The office of counselor, which Mr. Lansing held, is second in rank to that of Secretary of State, and was invented by Secretary Knox for Henry M. Hoyt, a lawyer of more professional importance than most Government officials. It was accepted at the beginning of the present Administration by John Bassett Moore, who enjoyed the highest reputation as an author on international law, but failed to agree with Mr. Bryan. Mr. Lansing then stepped into the place. It is a mistake to suppose that he was a rival of the Nebraskan orator. In fact, he acted often as a mediator to smooth out friction between the President and the Secretary.

If the supposition of his opposition to Bryan has arisen, it is perhaps due, as much as anything, to the fact of their very different personalities. Concerning that of the temporary Secretary, the writer says:

Lansing is the quiet, efficient, forceful, self-controlled type of American who runs an organization while others are making a fuss.

The Secretary *ad-interim* stands about five feet ten inches and weighs 185 pounds. He is well set up and exceedingly neat in appearance. In fact, he is known as the best-dressed man among the higher Government officials, presenting an odd contrast to the late Secretary. He has thick, closely cropped iron-gray hair and a small, neatly trimmed, gray mustache. At this time of year he usually wears a gray cutaway coat, striped trousers, and a soft gray hat. He goes to church with his wife twice every Sunday.

COSTLY SHUT-DOWNS DUE TO FIRE

This Business Risk Easily Removed

B Y J. W. EARLE
 President, Remington Typewriter Co.

Notes—Two thousand serious business fires every year induced Mr. Earle to point out to business men the following simple and profitable way to eliminate this chance.

"ICANNOT understand why any merchant or manufacturer, small or large, would do without an automatic sprinkler system or put off the consideration of installing one, even for a moment.

"Fearing the business-interruption-loss entailed by a fire, we made a thorough investigation of fire preventing apparatus some years ago, and found that the Grinnell Automatic Sprinkler System reduced fire danger to almost nothing—so much so that insurance companies were making reductions in premiums. The very fact that insurance companies would make these reductions convinced us that the Grinnell Automatic Sprinkler was nearly 100% protection against fire.

ing \$100,000 or more. They did not invest these sums merely in an Automatic Sprinkler installation, but in Grinnell Scientific Fire Protection. As big buyers of business equipment they gained the knowledge that the Grinnell System at its price is better than any other system at any price.

The points of superiority in the Grinnell System are many. Chiefly, business men prefer this system because they value the manufacturer's sense of responsibility behind this system, which is concretely expressed in the parent laboratory at Providence and the many skilled engineering corps throughout the country.

Moreover, in the crisis of fire the Grinnell Sprinkler head has proved infallible over a period of thirty-three years, due to its non-corrosive, glass valve, seated on a self-tightening, quick-acting, flexible diaphragm.



The Great Remington Typewriter Co. Factories where, recently, a single Grinnell Automatic Sprinkler head put out a fire—loss only \$50.

Without Investment

"We also found that many reputable construction companies were willing to install a sprinkler system at their own expense, carry it until the reduced premiums paid for it, and then deliver it free and clear to us. We did not buy on this basis, but any manufacturer whose capital is in use will find this a reliable and easy way to purchase a sprinkler system immediately and thus prevent a fire, which is liable to come unannounced at any hour.

"Our plants are all thoroughly equipped with Grinnell Automatic Sprinkler Systems and always will be. Not long ago we had a fire at one of the plants which was put out by one Grinnell Sprinkler head, with a damage of less than \$50." J. W. EARLE, Pres.

Similar letters received lately from 50 great firms are in agreement that the worst result of fire is interruption of business—the disaster against which they cannot secure insurance. The Grinnell absolutely protects them against this danger.

The Grinnell System is preferred the world over by men who want to be safeguarded against business interruption and demoralization. Some firms have put into their buildings Grinnell equipment cost-

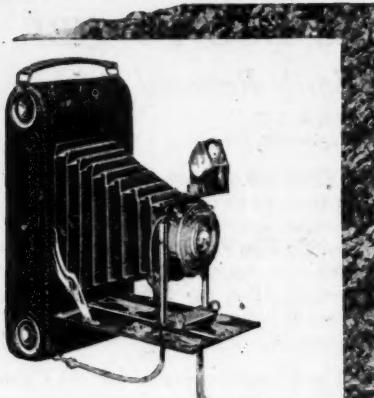
Small Concerns Profit

Many owners of small business establishments feel that Grinnell Protection is designed only for large industrial institutions. Such is not at all the case.

For instance, a recent investigation among laundries protected by Grinnell Sprinkler equipments, showed that such protection in those risks had reduced the average rate of insurance from \$1.60 per \$100 to 41 cents per \$100. This is a 74% reduction. Adequate fire protection is even more important to small firms than large, since their markets, as a rule, are not so firmly established.

Our consultation department is at your service. We will tell you how profitable an installation will be in your particular case. Or we will put you in touch with construction companies operating on the insurance saving participation basis mentioned by Mr. Earle.

Write today to the General Fire Extinguisher Co., Reduced Insurance Department, 274 West Exchange St., Providence, R. I., and ask for the Grinnell Insurance Information Blank. It provides an easy means of giving us the data we need to give your individual case our best attention. [Adv.]



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Get acquainted with the Seneca Tribe and then select the one that suits you. Ask your dealer or write for the

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Tells just the things you want to know about Senecas and photography in general—in fact is brimful of useful information. Send for your copy.

Druggists, Opticians, Jewelers and Stationers—will install wonderfully complete Camera Departments for \$50. It will pay you to write today and see if there is an agency open in your town, and secure dealers' proposition.

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POMPEIAN

OLIVE OIL

ALWAYS FRESH
PURE-SWEET-WHOLESALE

He likes to watch a game of baseball and plays golf himself. He is moderately fond of the theater.

He hardly ever drinks anything beyond half a glass of wine for politeness' sake, but he is quite devoted to tobacco. At the office for a large part of the time he smokes a rich, dark brier-wood pipe, but, of course, he has to put it away when an Ambassador calls.

Mr. Lansing has a great fondness for drawing, and his friends say he has considerable talent in this direction. His strong point is making caricatures of people. Usually when talking to a person he makes sketches on little pieces of paper. It is rumored that he has made some clever cartoons of well-known diplomats and politicians, but certainly he is very careful not to let them get into circulation.

The Secretary writes poetry, and finds the best relief from the worries of a difficult diplomatic situation in this intellectual exercise. He is also a great reader of poetry.

He goes to his office regularly at nine o'clock in the morning, riding in a trolley-car, and works late, usually till six o'clock, often returning in the evening.

Mr. Lansing is averse to seeing callers, because he has so much to do, but when he does so his manner is exceedingly friendly and sympathetic.

His reputation for quiet, dry humor is well recognized among his acquaintances. The chronicler relates one of the Secretary's favorite stories, which concerns that period of Mr. Lansing's career when he was practising law in Watertown, New York, where the Lansings have long been prominent in the affairs of the State, ever since old John Lansing went as a delegate to the Constitutional Convention at Philadelphia in 1787. Mr. Lansing had once to appear before a newly elected Justice of the Peace, and one, it appears, who was not himself a lawyer, but the only substantial citizen available for the position. The case proceeded as follows:

In the course of the trial Mr. Lansing cross-examined a witness rather severely. The witness was stubborn, and either didn't or wouldn't catch the drift of the lawyer's questions, which had to be repeated several times.

Mr. Lansing repeated a question five times without changing a single word in it. His tactics irritated the Judge, and the lawyer was directed to ask a new question. Instead he repeated the question a sixth time, determined to get the answer he was after.

"Mr. Counselor," broke in the Judge, "I object to your asking that question again."

The question was once more repeated.

Again the Judge protested. "Mr. Counselor," he declared in an injured tone of voice, "I object to your asking the same question over and over again."

Mr. Lansing was quick to take advantage of the Judge's lack of judicial training.

"Your objection is overruled," he snapt. This completely nonplussed the Judge for a moment, but he recovered himself quickly and exclaimed defiantly, "I take an exception!"

THE LAST OF THE "EMDEN" RAIDERS

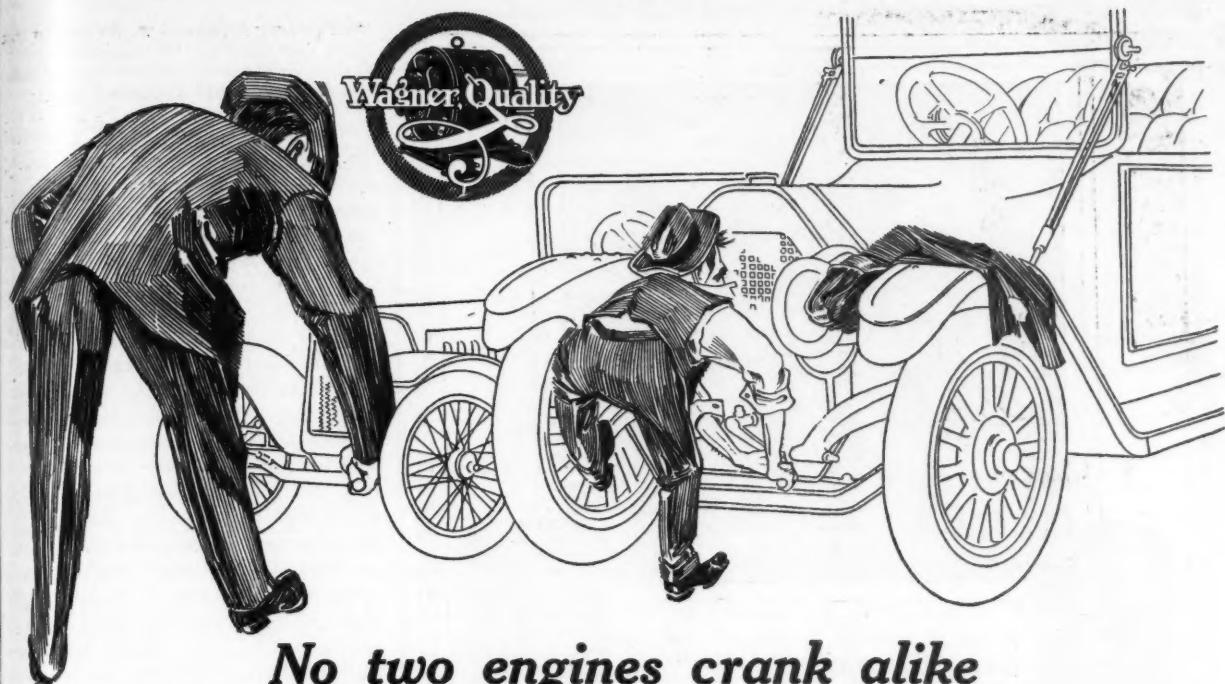
In the first few days of last November the German raider *Emden* was caught at the Cocos group of the Keeling Islands and destroyed. On April 29 of this year, over five months later, fourteen men straggled into the city of Damascus, all that were left of the *Emden* crew that had escaped capture. When their ship was destroyed these men were ashore with some thirty others, endeavoring to prevent the very wireless warning that resulted in her destruction. From the shore they saw her fire upon the Australian cruiser *Sydney*, witnessed the chase that followed, and finally were compelled to watch her as she fled, afire, to pile up on the rocks of another island, fifteen miles away. Their ship was gone, but they were still the crew of the *Emden*, in part, and they had no mind to be captured like their brothers. Thus it was that within a short space of time they were standing off in a commandeered schooner called the *Eyshe*, with their crew increased by forty more from the *Emden*, who had managed to escape the *Sydney* in small boats. In all they numbered seventy-five men and seven officers, under the command of Lieutenant von Muecke, who, as one of the fourteen survivors to reach Damascus, tells the story of their subsequent Odyssey, for the Wheeler Syndicate. The first reduction of their numbers came when they put their sick aboard a Danish steamer homeward bound. The fifty-four who remained made their way to Sumatra, where at Hog Island, off the coast, they found a compatriot, who turned over to them his finely fitted yacht, rechristened the *Emden II*. They had brought four Maxim guns with them from the Cocos, and for these they here found ammunition. The crew of the new *Emden* was forty-three men and officers. In January they set sail again, but what with the necessity of keeping out of sight of British cruisers, and what with the frailty of their craft, they fared hardly, as the writer narrates, in part:

Day and night we had to watch every inch of our ship, and all damage had to be attended to at once, no matter how minor it might have been, for fear of its suddenly becoming enormous. This work kept the whole crew busy day and night, and even those who became sick every now and then had to do their proportional work as assigned.

Early in February our ship began to look like a tramp just out of the woods. Whenever we caught favorable winds we stopped our engines and set sail; and the weather was most of the time favorable for the season.

We had to make a stop somewhere in order to scrape off the seaweeds that had plastered the lower part of the ship. But we were almost in the middle of the great Indian Ocean.

The safest thing for us to do was to proceed west and slightly north. Thus we could hope to make the Arabian shores.



No two engines crank alike

You can't tell what it will take to crank a car merely by sizing it up, any more than you can tell by a man's size how easily he can crank a car.

There are weak men and strong men, flabby muscled men and men with muscles of iron. You'll find both kinds in men of all sizes. Likewise you'll find easy crakers and hard crakers in motors of all sizes. The small engine may have such tight bearings and high compression that it will require more power than a big engine with free bearings.

One engine may be set in its ways and mighty hard to move, but when once started the momentum of its own weight will keep it going with very little effort. Some engines need only half a turn while others need a good spinning.

There's just one thing in which they are all alike—they get stiff and stubborn when they get very cold. But even here they differ in what it takes to rouse them to action.

There are as many variables in motors as there are kinds of motors, multiplied by the four seasons of the year.

The Wagner Company recognizes these differences and builds every starter to order for the engine it is to crank. Every peculiarity of the engine is known before the starter is built. Just what it will require in January, and precisely what it will need in June, are

determined by scientific tests under actual temperature conditions. When the Wagner Starter is built it will have ample energy to start the engine in zero weather, and not too much for 100 in the shade. This is accomplished by building a motor with high starting torque, which rapidly decreases as the speed of the turn-over increases. The danger and waste of a too powerful starter is thus avoided by providing a motor that delivers its power quickly and then eases up, just as you would throw your full strength into cranking a car and not use much to keep it spinning.

The Wagner generator is also built with characteristics equally suited to its work. It develops its highest amperage when the car is driven 15 to 20 miles, the average speed—and drops off rapidly when the speed increases, thus avoiding both extremes of under-charged and over-charged battery.

The Wagner Company is amply qualified to build starters of the most efficient type. 24 years' specializing in the development and manufacture of motors, both single-phase and poly-phase, generators, transformers, converters, rectifiers and electrical instruments of precision, have made the Wagner engineers experts in starter construction.

The car manufacturer who has had a Wagner Starter built to order for his car has provided you with the best possible Starter for that particular car.

More about the Wagner Starter is told in our booklet, "The Starter that is Built to Order." A copy is yours for the asking. Satisfactory service and low final cost, rather than low first cost, is the basis upon which the Wagner business has been built. If you want this type of motors, either single-phase or poly-phase, converters, transformers, rectifiers or electrical instruments of precision, communicate with the nearest Wagner branch or the

Wagner Electric Manufacturing Co., St. Louis, Mo., U. S. A.

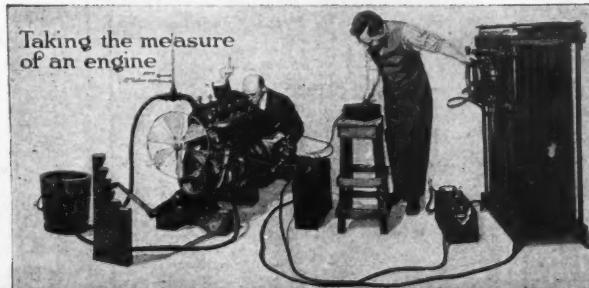
Factory Branches and Service Stations

Boston	New York	Montreal	Philadelphia	Syracuse
Buffalo	Toronto	Pittsburgh	Cleveland	Cincinnati
Springfield, Mass.	Chicago	Milwaukee	Minneapolis	St. Louis
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		Salt Lake City		

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Wagner Starter

The Starter that is Built to Order



"Wagner Quality" the Sterling Mark of the Electrical Industry



All friends of Eagle Brand, both big and little, are cordially invited to visit the Borden Exhibit, if their good luck takes them to the Panama-Pacific International Exhibition. The children especially will like the exhibits showing how their old favorite

Gail Borden EAGLE BRAND CONDENSED MILK

THE ORIGINAL

comes to them so pure and wholesome.

There will be other kinds of Borden's Milk, too, to taste and see: Evaporated, Malted, etc., and many interesting things to learn about how each is made so clean and pure. You will find the rest and writing

rooms of the Borden's Exhibit a pleasant place to meet your friends or write your letters, and Borden representatives will be in attendance to make you welcome and to supply any desired information.

BORDEN'S CONDENSED MILK CO.

"Leaders of Quality"

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**THE
HEART**

and Blood Vessels: Their Care and Cure, and the General Management of the Body. By I. H. Hirschfeld, M.D.

Get This Important New Book.
It shows you How To be sound and happy, and avoid the discomforts and dangers of breakdown—How To reconstruct a maimed or "run-down" body. Plain, practical guidance along the lines of simple, natural living, by a physician of unquestioned authority. \$1.39 postpaid.

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SANITARY
Refrigerator**
Guaranteed 25 years; lasts a lifetime. Adopted and used by U. S. Government. Easy payment plan. Freight pre-paid. Write to-day for handsome free catalog.
WHITE FROST REFRIGERATOR CO., Dept. D1, Jackson, Michigan

On February 10, at last we decided to turn north and make for the Laccadive group, British, on the southwestern coast of India, and on February 14 we sighted land.

Repairs were made and they started forth again, but on an ill-starred course, apparently, for their repairs were in the end unavailing, and five weeks later, at the Arabian port of Makallah on the south coast, they sold the *Emden II* for an insignificant sum and began their cruise ashore. They landed in that spot in the certainty that they were in the midst of friends and allies, but they very soon found that they were not. At this juncture, however, the Portuguese who had purchased their ship appeared on the scene with an unexpected offer to safe-conduct them to the edge of the desert where he would place them in other hands for the 250 miles further to Sada-el-Ghall. Of this trip the Lieutenant writes that only night journeys were possible, on account of the heat, and that often their nights' journeys were limited by fear of finding themselves without shelter when the sun overtook them. Finally, at the edge of the desert they were turned over to "the black lord of Al-Ahkar," with whom they perfected themselves in a new manner of speech, as we are told:

One of our crew had experience with the Oriental hand-talk, or finger-talk, and through him we had some exciting conversation with our host and his general staff.

Once a person learns this language, it is found to be perfectly natural and scientific. For instance, he locked his forefingers against each other, giving it an appearance of two half links of a chain, and nodded his head questioningly, with a broad smile. This was very simple: he wanted to know if we were married.

They had nothing to complain of during this stop, but the guide that the black lord furnished them was not so gentle with them, finally abandoning them when he found that he could not extort a rifle as a bribe for carrying out his duties. Thus they were compelled to go on alone, at much peril and with much suffering. Their numbers were reduced from forty to twenty-eight, by deaths from the heat and fatigue, and they dug the graves with their own hands. "I would rather go to the bottom of the sea," declares von Muecke, "than undertake such another journey through the desert!" The twenty-eight arrived at Sada-el-Ghall, but even here their troubles were not ended. They started north along the Red Sea, to face even greater peril than that which had gone before:

No sooner had we arrived at the outskirts of the small town of Aba-Arish than we encountered a strong body of Yemen Arabs, who were up in arms against the Turks. As soon as we had sighted them we changed our course from west to north. They were all mounted Arabs, and

the country was hilly, we selves from these Yemenites wounded. I track for two turned back belonging to

We were covered by tribal situation of Arab band in the mountains. This lately and killed five wounded two more than

At Yamdo

spoke German to cure horses and enjoy their But we real men needed Yamdo for the Head of Damascus.

We would three days we had left band of B during our

During brothers w

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the country we were by this time traveling was hilly, which enabled us to save ourselves from extermination at the hands of these Yemenites. Nevertheless, two of our comrades were killed and four slightly wounded. Like wolves, they hung on to our track for two days, and the third day they turned back for fear of meeting a band belonging to another tribe.

We were about to rejoice over our discovery of the facts regarding the local tribal situation when we sighted another Arab band. Once more we sought shelter in the mountains, and made good use of our guns. This band kept us more resolutely and also took heavy toll; they killed five of our members and slightly wounded two. Yet they did not pursue us more than one day.

At Yamdo we met Turkish officers who spoke German. They assisted us to procure horses and insisted that we should enjoy their hospitality for several days. But we realized that our slightly wounded men needed a surgeon's care, so we left Yamdo for Medina, which is the terminus of the Hedjaz railway that runs north to Damascus.

We would have arrived in that city in three days, but on the second day after we had left Yamdo we were attacked by a band of Bedouin Arabs, who surprised us during our midnight march.

During the encounter our wounded brothers were all killed.

RED-CROSS DOGS OF WAR

THE friends of man have not deserted him in time of stress and need. The horse has borne him into the conflict, and the mule has dragged his guns into position with unfailing accuracy. Even the dog has come to his aid. Of the Red-Cross dogs we have heard before, but some new facts of their usefulness and the manner in which they are trained are presented in a circular of the Red Cross Society prepared by a Miss E. Buchenberger, of Hamburg, the sister of Congressman M. C. W. Buchenberger, of Brooklyn. At the beginning of the war, we learn from this article, considerable doubt was expressed as to the efficacy of the dogs in the Red-Cross service; but a trial more than convinced the skeptics of the animals' wonderful adaptability to the work. We are told that—

Thousands have been saved who otherwise would have died of their wounds, while others who were too severely hurt ever to recover have at least had the comfort of having the Red-Cross men, called by the faithful animals, near them in their last hours. With his last strength the dying soldier will put his arm about the dog, trying with a feeble embrace to express his joy of being found at last. Fastened on the dog's blanket are bandages and flasks of various kinds, so that sometimes the wounded man can care for himself until other help comes. Many would never be found, if it was not for these four-footed friends, who are never baffled by difficulties of any kind. Recently one dog saved over a hundred soldiers in one night.

PURE WATER IS INDISPENSABLE TO HEALTH
POLAND WATER can be obtained everywhere.
Drink Poland at home and away from home, and
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The Maid's Story

"Never a Grain is Ever Left in a Dish of Puffed Wheat or Rice"

One thing you always notice when you serve Puffed Wheat or Rice. Never is a dish left half consumed. No child will let a single grain escape.

Isn't that suggestive? Did you ever know another food which every child, on all occasions, regarded as so precious?

These Are Food Confections

Consider these the children's foods, however grown-ups like them. They are the ones who need whole grains made easy to digest. And these are the whole-grain bonbons.

Here the grains are steam-explored, puffed to eight times normal size. They are grain-made bubbles, airy, flaky, thin.

An hour of fearful heat has given them a taste like toasted nuts. And every tot likes that taste.

You know—do you not?—that children delight in Puffed Grains. You do if you've ever served them. Not with cream and sugar only, but eaten dry like peanuts.

And you know that these grains have every food cell exploded, so digestion is easy and complete. These are Prof. Anderson's scientific foods—the best-cooked cereals in existence.

Do you think your young folks get enough of them, in view of these conditions?



**Puffed Wheat, 12c
Puffed Rice, 15c**

Except in Extreme West

**CORN
PUFFS**

15c

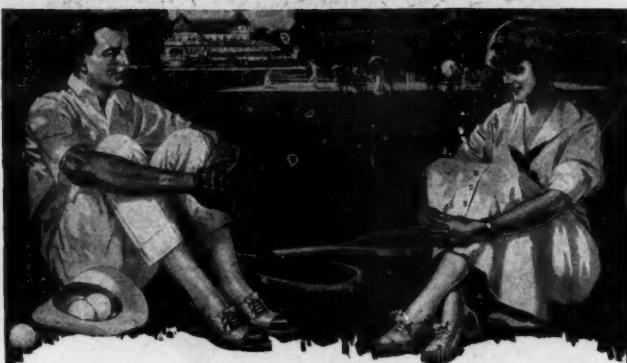
For Summer Suppers

Puffed Grains float in bowls of milk. They are crispier than crackers, and toasted. They are the thinnest-walled wafers you know—four times as porous as bread. And they embody all the whole-grain elements.

Consider what an ideal dish, for a summer supper, is Puffed Wheat or Rice in milk. And what a bedtime dish—these dainty foods that never tax the stomach.

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Sole Makers

(011)



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The training of these dogs is very arduous, usually lasting about two months. Frequently, in spite of the long weeks of untiring labor on the part of the trainer, some of the animals are found to be unfitted for the great work before them, which necessitates choosing new dogs and beginning all over again. A Society for the Red Cross Dogs has been formed under the patronage of the Grand Duke of Oldenburg, to whom many sums have already been sent for the advancement of this worthy object. At the present time there are over 1,800 dogs in the field, while others are continually being trained. The most important and first thing to be learned is implicit and immediate obedience. When the master and his dog are walking side by side the animal must be watchful, so that his actions may exactly coincide with those of his master; if the latter stops abruptly in his walk the dog must stop just as suddenly; if the trainer runs, the dog keeps in perfect step, always ready at a given signal to lie down or to follow a scent to find a wounded soldier. Many hours are spent in jumping, for the dogs must leap great heights, carrying heavy weights in their mouths.

This training, plus dog intelligence, achieves remarkable results. So popular have the dogs become that efforts to raise funds for the further expansion of this service are rapidly being organized in Germany, on a large scale. Remarking on the way in which the dogs are employed to aid the Red-Cross men, Miss Buchenberger writes:

It is wonderful how they find the soldiers. Madly, when once they have found the trail, they rush through the woods, jumping over hedges, unmindful of brambles or broken branches, intent upon the command to find the one in need. Then without barking—and this is of the most vital importance to both man and beast—the dog returns to his leader and together they once more hurry with all possible speed to where dead underbrush or overhanging rocks completely hide the waiting patient from ordinary eyes. The thought that help is near revives him in his great pain, and patiently he waits until once again he feels the cold muzzle press against his face; then perhaps his strength relaxes and he knows no more until he finds himself in a lazaretto with a nurse ever ready to tend all his wants and who promises the eager questioner that soon he will be able to return to the front. Such a promise is the best of all tonics to our brave soldiers here.

Another essential thing for the dogs to learn is that they may only take food from the hand of their master. No matter how hungry the animal may be, no matter how palatable the morsel may seem, a well-trained dog will inevitably turn his head slowly away and refuse the tempting bit. If his master should ever be assaulted by a stranger, the latter would find himself in a trice at the mercy of the faithful animal; no tricks of any kind will save him; but if he consents to follow quietly the dog will not injure him in any way. Should he, however, attempt to lead the animal astray by throwing him his coat or hat, he will find to his dismay that no Red-Cross dog can be so easily fooled; rather, he will be minus parts of his apparel and the dog will cling closer to him than ever. The devotion between the master and his dog

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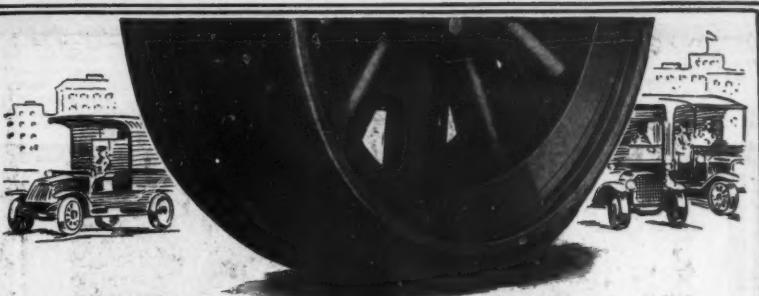
is unusually great. Sometimes it happens that the master falls and will be discovered by his own dog, who is returning from tracking a soldier. For a moment the animal seems uncertain what to do; then taking his master's cap in his mouth he carries it to one of the sentinels or comrades near by, rushing back immediately to remain as long as possible beside his fallen friend.

It seems almost impossible that dumb beasts can understand and obey so well, but they seem to realize that hundreds of lives depend upon them. The work that they accomplish is more than marvelous. Again and again come the reports of a life saved, and again and again a thankful parent blesses the Society that is sending these dogs into the field. It is a great work and one that can not be encouraged sufficiently.

THE TURK UNVEILED

WHAT a shock it is to find that we do not understand the Turk, and that we have all this long time been misjudging him! We were so sure of the accuracy of our mental impressions—gained partly from "Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves" and other "Arabian Nights," and partly from Pierre Loti. We could picture him with startling distinctness—in fez and baggy trousers—lounging at the coffee-house, puffing a narghile and playing chess; or lounging about his palace, with the full harem in attendance. Occasionally we saw him armed with a curved sword and an expression of unutterable ferocity, sneaking up behind an unsuspecting Armenian, only to fall prostrate in terror when he discovered the supposed Armenian to be a Westerner. He was to some of us a combination of indolence, cruelty, cunning, childlike naïveté, and vanity. And his wives we thought of as pretty, frivolous, imprisoned butterflies. It was difficult to imagine him at war, and many of us have wondered vaguely how it was that the Allies have found it so difficult to push him off the Gallipoli Peninsula into the waters of the Dardanelles, and to march on triumphantly into Constantinople. That perplexity and others are explained when we are given a true side-light on the Turkish character, as in a letter recently printed in the *New York Evening Post*. This letter, which sounds high praise of the Turk, is written by a British subject, Mr. Arthur P. Tully, manager of the Turkish offices of an English life-insurance company, and is addressed to his uncle, Mr. Stephen Farrelly, general manager of the American News Company, New York City. Mr. Tully writes, in part:

As an Irishman and a British subject, I consider the fighting at the Dardanelles about the most terrible thing that could well happen, and I can only liken my mental attitude to that of a man who is forced to act as a witness to a duel between his brother and his own dearest and most intimate friend. Nothing could ever alter my feelings toward the Turkish people, for



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In addition to these things there are shown copies of educational publications, works on art, flower-growing, gardening, history, biography, travel, theology, child-training, and medicine. There are also books for children and miscellaneous volumes covering various other subjects of interest. Beautiful book covers are a special feature of this part of the exhibit and another interesting item is the display of diplomas and medals awarded to Funk & Wagnalls Company for various exhibits at other International Expositions.

The Exhibit is to be found on the aisle known as Second Street, between Avenue C and Avenue D, in the Liberal Arts Palace.

By All Means Visit It

I know them too well ever to misunderstand them, and this war will demonstrate once and for all to the world at large that Turkey can act, in war as in peace, with a humanity and a tolerance that need fear comparison with none, and that to speak of the necessity of capitulations, foreign intervention, etc., etc., is the veriest farrago of nonsense ever invented.

I can not, of course, comment on anything connected with the causes of, or responsibilities for, the war, or Turkey's part therein (beyond repeating that Turkey and Turkish affairs have always been most sadly misunderstood, and a little more political sympathy in the past would have worked wonders), nor can I comment on the attitude of the press here and elsewhere, for, just as I could not in war-time discuss the political policy of Great Britain, so I could not criticize the Turks among whom I live, whose mental attitude I understand, and of whom I count so many as my friends. I can, therefore, only try to refer to some more of the current misconceptions which it is only right that I should do my best to dissipate.

There seems, to begin with, to be an impression abroad that the Turks as a race are so sick and tired of war in general, and so uninterested in this war in particular, that they would be only too glad to throw down their arms, surrender, and, generally speaking, get out on any terms. Nothing could be further from the truth. The Turkish soldier is second to none in bravery, discipline, and loyal obedience to orders, and the whole Turkish race is at the present moment incensed to the highest degree at the idea of their courage and patriotism being impugned in this respect. It is really not fair to them, and it is not war. Yet I can quite understand how those who know nothing of the Turks and take their impressions from the false traditions current, should be acting, in their own view, quite fairly in thinking and talking of the Turks as they do.

The difficulty is that it is practically impossible to force people to see facts and to realize that there is generally more than one aspect of every case. It is unfortunately a very British characteristic to be too optimistic and to minimize difficulties. If my memory is not at fault, it was General Buller who, before the Transvaal War, stated that it would take Great Britain a hundred thousand men to carry it through, and for having expressed this opinion he was recalled. Yet it took us between two hundred and three hundred thousand men.

It is, therefore, of no possible utility for it to be thought in the present war that the Turkish troops are only waiting to be allowed to throw down their arms and surrender; they are not and never have been; and we, as a great and historic nation, should be prepared to allow the Turks to possess the same sentiments of patriotism, loyalty, and obedience to orders that we expect and find in our own countrymen. To act or think otherwise is, besides being a gratuitous insult to a brave and courteous foe, of no conceivable military or other utility.

The writer does not hesitate to admit that some years ago, under the old Hamidian régime, many of the popular beliefs as to the conditions in Turkey were justified; but that these were due to inherent qualities in the Turks themselves he

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denies. They were the result solely of the "terrible one-man Government then in force." Turkey had a long, hard journey to make, once they were out of the realm of tyranny, to reach the advanced stage of Western civilization; but they were ready to make the effort. That they have failed in any respect, Mr. Tully holds, is due far more to the lack of assistance and encouragement on the part of stronger nations than to any failure in themselves. He adds:

If only the Powers had at the outset of the Constitutional régime in 1908 been willing to give up the capitulations and stand by in a friendly and helpful manner while Turkey put her house in order and developed her internal resources by the free control of her own taxation and commerce! It is, of course, always easy to prophesy after the event, but I do think that the efforts our various Ottoman associations, etc., so devotedly made in and out of Parliament to obtain a more sympathetic hearing for Turkey have been more than justified by the trend of events. If only we had had sufficient power and influence and had been able to exercise it in 1908 it is more than probable that the world at large would not now be at war, for, if the Balkan War had never taken place, it is quite conceivable that Austro-Servian relations might have taken quite another turn.

The Turkish people, both men and women, are in no need of "education" and "liberation," in the sense in which these poor words are sometimes so misused. They only want a little sympathy, diplomatic courtesy, and leave to organize their own affairs free from foreign interference, and I personally feel sure that, after this war is over, they will at last be accorded this long-desired opportunity.

The nations of Europe will have too many dead to mourn and too many frightful ravages to repair to be able to devote their old attention to Turkey, and therefore, in all probability, the latter, her hands at last freed, will be able to set her house in order and take that place among the independent nations of the world to which her history, her humanity, and tolerance, and the chivalrous characteristics of her people in all human justice entitle her.

Among other misconceptions, the writer hastens to correct any notion we may have that Constantinople is a city cowering down behind the tottering defense of the armies in the Dardanelles. As he says:

Locally, matters are here much as usual. Severe precautions are naturally being taken against espionage, real or imaginary, and a few arrests have been made. The treatment accorded to those imprisoned has, however, been exceedingly good, and some of those concerned have afterward even "expressed themselves" as astonished (yet another breakdown of the "savage-Turk" theory). One can (I doubt whether this is the case in all countries) walk about freely, speaking one's own language and without the faintest trace of those "scowls and black looks" which I remember to have seen so frequently referred to by certain journalists of too fertile imaginations during the Balkan War. Food is, on the whole, cheap, and bread in particular is little above the normal price; but there has



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been a substantial rise in such kinds of preserved provisions, etc., as used previously to be imported by sea—largely from France and England.

Our chief trouble is that life is somewhat dull, as, except for cinematographs and concerts, etc., given in aid of the Red Crescent and other objects of a kindred nature, there is really little to do. The Red Crescent Society, as also the Defense Nationale and the Association in Aid of the Families of Soldiers, are working miracles in their efforts to care for the wounded arriving from the Dardanelles, and in this connection it is especially worthy of note that Turkish ladies are taking a leading part in the collecting and organizing work, and cooperate in the most efficient way with the central organizations.

This will probably create yet another start of surprise to those who still have the old impression of the traditional Turkish woman. As a rule, the real in this world falls short of the ideal, but in this particular instance it is quite the reverse. To put it briefly, the educated Turkish lady is a lady in exactly the same sense of the word as in Europe or America, and the restrictions on her outward freedom in such matters as going in public unveiled, etc., have quite misled the majority of observers and writers on Turkey. In some respects—notably with regard to managing her own business affairs independently of any control on the part of her husband, her position is a good way ahead of that of her Western sisters, and many an American girl who clings fondly to the myth of the "secluded" and "tyrannized" Turkish wife would be astonished beyond measure did she but once get a glimpse of the real facts.

PEACE IN WAR'S MIDST

If consistency is the bane of little minds, it must be for the reason that they are the only ones who can not see how unnatural that dubious virtue is to man. We may build beautifully consistent columns to adorn our buildings, each of which is of exact proportions, but Nature will continue to turn out one-sided trees, whose trunks would bring the blush of shame to any self-respecting geometrical circle. And she continues, also, to turn out inconsistent human beings, who, as we are amusingly shown by a war-anecdote commented upon by the Philadelphia Record, can not remain consistent about even so enthralling a business as fighting. Says this paper:

Among the incongruities of the present war the one reported from British Headquarters in France is not the most singular. The men in the British trenches have taken up gardening during their periods of relief from the front, and small plots of primroses and daffodils are growing, in some instances not more than 200 yards from the firing-line of the enemy. Even more extraordinary, however, is the case of a German Landsturmer who has set up a little shop in his dugout, where he follows his peaceful occupation of watchmaker, repairing the timepieces of his comrades and even keeping a little stock of watches on sale, "cheap and guaranteed for twenty years."

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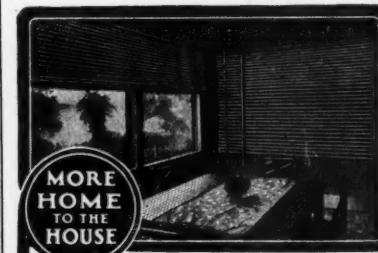


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Comedy and tragedy are closely associated in human life, and the greatest of the world's dramatists showed his penetrating insight when he "violated the canons of art" and let the rages of old King Lear alternate with the whimsicalities of his fool.

A SECONDARY ARMY OF INVASION

THE primary army is, of course, down in the trenches, behind the batteries, traveling at breakneck speed in motor-omnibuses along deep-rutted highways from one sector of the battle-line to the next. The secondary army, without which the former would be worthless, follows on behind. It is less daring, and practically immobile. Little is heard of it, but its work goes on constantly, at top speed. When it is considered that an army is in need of thousands of supplies of many different sorts, from pork sausage to mended auto-tires, many of them requiring experts at manufacturing or repairing, the importance of this secondary army of skilled artizans can be better appreciated. Behind the German line these supply-centers, or *Hauptpunkte*, are established with exceeding care and thoroughness. In some places a whole French town is converted into an army depot, supplying the line for perhaps several miles on either side. A writer for the New York *Herald* explains that one of the biggest problems of supply-centers is to furnish the necessary quota of fresh meat. The cattle, we learn, are driven in from Germany, and allowed to graze on the rich French fields on the way. By the time of their arrival, they are as sleek as the most critical butcher could desire. In one town the German authorities took over the buildings of a French slaughter-house, but soon found them too small. Especially was this true of the salting and pickling department. They therefore have had recourse to a novel expedient:

In default of receptacles the army has requisitioned bath-tubs and similar inappropriate but useful vessels, and in them lie thousands of pounds of meat. A thousand pounds of *wurst* a day is prepared for the front, as well as many hundreds of pounds of beef, mutton, and pork.

Within a hundred yards of the slaughterhouse is the bakery, formerly a manufacturing establishment whose brick ovens have been found to lend themselves very well to the baking of 16,000 loaves of bread a day. Each loaf, composed of one-third of white flour and two-thirds rye flour, weighs 1,500 grams.

Where the necessary railroad tracks did not exist they have been built, so that there is easy and efficient railway connection with these two plants that supply the two main food necessities of the army—meat and bread.

Perhaps less important and vital, but more interesting, are the establishments where damaged artillery and guns are repaired and put into shape for use at the front again. In these plants also it has been found feasible to employ French



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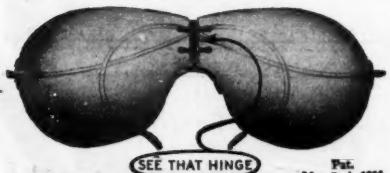
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civilians at many kinds of work, so that they may earn their livelihood, be independent, and not be a burden to the German authorities.

From all along the front there come to a former machine-shop the guns of all bores that have been put out of commission in the fighting. They come in with damages that in many cases are quite as freakish as the injuries sustained by the soldiers, and are repaired with quite as much ingenuity as are seemingly impossible disablments of the human body.

Nor are the worst damages always the result of the fire from the other side of the line. Thus there are guns that have been literally torn apart from the explosions of shells prematurely. The damages range from shattered and twisted wheels and riddled steel shields to worn-out bores and broken muzzles.

In a carpenter-shop French workmen, aided and superintended by Germans, remake the wheels. In another part machine guns are made whole, oftentimes by using the undamaged parts of two, three, or more weapons. In still another building new muzzles are molded and put on to undamaged trucks.

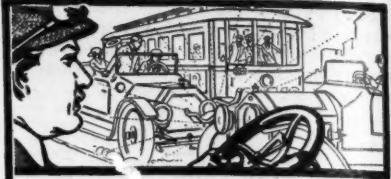
Here, also, are prepared the great hoops of wire that can be stretched in front of a trench in an emergency at a moment's notice, and can be made fast by stakes of steel that are screwed into the ground. Thus attackers whose artillery has demolished the usual entanglements of barbed wire can still be checked for a time at least.

Quantities of English cable wagons have been captured at one time or another. These wagons are nothing more than square wooden boxes mounted on a wheeler, from which telephone wire can be paid out. They have, however, been found to make excellent machine-gun ammunition wagons, and are turned to their new use by the simple expedient of being fitted with pigeon-hole compartments.

In conjunction with the machine-shop there are a shoe-shop and a leather-shop, where broken saddles are mended and where the straps for artillery wagons, rifles, and knapsacks are put into order. It is the exception rather than the rule that any piece of apparatus used at the front is damaged so badly that it can not be mended here or that it has to be sent back to Germany.

"Waste not, want not," is a proverb closely followed in these supply-centers. Evidence of this, of considerable interest to the visitor, is the "Junk-pile," more euphoniously termed *Sammelstelle*, without which the army depot of the German Army is incomplete. This is a collection, almost literally, of the sweepings of the battle-field, where are to be found, says the writer, every conceivable object, "from bits of rubber to broken bayonets and cartridge-shells." Further:

The knapsack of every wounded soldier first or last finds its way to this big building, and there is subjected to the scrutiny of "junk experts." The cartridges that remain are laid to one side, to be reapportioned to some other fighter. The drinking-flasks or bottles are similarly weeded out, and the clothes that are still fit to wear are placed in piles according to their character.



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The bayonets go to one department, where they are carefully cleaned and put in shape for use again. The rifles—they include not only German, but French, English, Belgian, and Russian guns—are thoroughly overhauled and oiled and come out looking like new.

After every battle in which the Germans have been victorious the field is literally scoured, and all the junk is transported to headquarters. Scores of ripped and torn auto-tires are collected and sent to an establishment where the rubber can be utilized in the making of new tubes.

A spur of the railroad-track runs directly to the end of the *Sammelstelle* and carts away to Germany huge quantities of scrap that has every appearance of being worthless, but which later is to appear in newly manufactured form. Not one thing with any possible value is wasted.

Naturally one great task that the supply center has to perform is to furnish hospital supplies to the surrounding field-hospitals. In this work, we read:

Nurses prepare some eighteen thousand yards of bandages a day, which are shipped off to the front in compact packages. The establishment maintains fifteen mounted filtering-plants that are shifted from point to point along the front and prepare daily some ten thousand liters of water for the soldiers.

There also are movable Roentgen-ray machines which can be taken to the front for use in desperate cases. Toxins and serums in little globules are on hand in great quantities, and the equipment of the plant is so complete that there are even cases of snow-goggles for the use of the soldiers on sunny days in winter.

BANKRUPT EDEN

THIRTY years in Manhattan are as a cycle in Cathay, and therefore there is justification in calling New York's Eden Musée a relic of the past. Three decades ago, when first its doors were opened, it held a proud place in the list of entertainments; for the last ten years it has been looked upon more or less smilingly by the true New Yorker. There are doubtless many thousands of Manhattanites, to say nothing of the inhabitants of the other boroughs, who have never been inside the doors. Of those who have seen the marvels within, probably the great majority, when they did go, went to accompany some out-of-town relative or friend. To the out-of-towner this treasury of living like-nesses held an irresistible fascination. As the New York *Tribune* expresses it:

Rus in urbe. That might well have been the inscription over the entrance of the Eden Musée, which has just closed its doors. For it was not, except on a few occasions, a place of amusement for New Yorkers, but for their provincial relatives. Aunt Sue and Cousin Mary Jane insisted upon going there bright and early, on the morning after their arrival, to stare at the crowned heads and celebrities, who stared back at them unwinking, and to confirm in the Chamber of Horrors their darkest suspicions of the wickedness of New York. There was that series of groups, with its



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profound moral lesson, of the young man who stole and committed murder for the sake of the siren in a Harlem flat. And Uncle Silas, the champion back home, played games of checkers with the automatic Ajeeb, and always lost, by heck! Then a living celebrity from abroad produced rabbits from a silk hat, and little American flags from Aunt Sue's handbag, and silver dollars from Nephew Rufus's nose, just like the gentleman at the strawberry festival of the Second Presbyterian Church, last June, only ever so much more so. It was an unforgettable experience.

It is not in the files of the New York newspapers, but in those of the country press, that we must look for the Eden Musée's place in the history of American amusements. For Aunt Sue and Cousin Mary Jane returned home and wrote pieces about this wonder-palace for their local papers, and the editor printed them with laudatory comment.

The living likeness is no longer popular in wax, alas, even in Ruralia. Enter the movie; exult the waxworks. When first that serpentine length of film crept snakily within its portals, the doom of Eden was pronounced. *The Tribune* continues:

Another Latin text might have been written over the Musée's group of celebrities—*Sic transit gloria mundi*—for the management, under the constant clamor for admission of new celebrities, sat in historical judgment upon the term of temporary immortality of the older ones, cutting it short as their room was needed for later comers. One wonders who was consigned to oblivion to make room for Dewey, the most popular celebrity the Musée has ever exhibited. Joffre, French, the Grand Duke Nicholas, Hindenburg, Hötendorff, Mackensen, now have no place where to show their waxen heads in the New World. They will appear before us in the movies, which, according to the management, have closed the Musée's doors. One wonders what will be the influence of the films upon the fortunes of Mme. Tussaud's and the Berlin Panopticum, the only waxworks now remaining.

A landmark has passed, and, appropriately, the metropolitan bard takes up his lyre to sing a dirge of passing. The following "paragraphicals" are by Don Marquis, the poet of *The Evening Sun*:

Alas! and must the Eden go?
So earthly glory dies!

It was the greatest Moral Show e'er
gladdened mortal eyes!

Oh, molded heroes sleek and bland!
Oh, waxen Grant or Blaine, hushed infants viewed you (hand in hand) nor dreamed that you could wane. But noons of grandeur sink in night; gone are the halcyon days when patrons fought to get a sight of Rutherford B. Hayes.

What Sunday-schools have gathered round the chambers wherein wax bad men lie beanless on the ground beneath the headsman's ax!

And brides would come a thousand miles, from Iowa's fertile plains or prairies where the Wabash smiles, to view the wax remains.

What blushing sweethearts fond and true exchanged their love-vows where the latest murderer was on view, strapped in the deadly chair! What waxen angels

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New York

spread their wings! What waxen grief and strife! What waxen snakes with waxen stings as natural as life! Before the dying huntsman's eyes and clock-work chest and ears what hardened hearts have broke in sighs and melted into tears! How many a villain came to sepp, back in our grandfathers' day, and saw some wretch's taking-off . . . and then went out to prey!

Must we write "Finis" on the page? What new show can we find to gladden so the heart of age, or feed the infant mind?

Test of Faith.—**SHE**—"Do you believe in church stories?"

HE—"Well, I was married in church."—*Philadelphia Public Ledger*.

A New Railway that Has Made Good

Canada's new national highway—the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway—opened for through passenger traffic only last summer, runs far to the north of all other transcontinental lines, insuring cool, comfortable travel for Exposition tourists even in the height of the summer season.

This Canadian railway takes you over new trails, through Alpine wonderlands, bristling with unconquered peaks, and thick forests that have not been despoiled by the axe of the lumberman.

The Canadian authorities, realizing what an asset they possess in these scenic regions, have set aside two great tracts of mountain and lake land as national reserves and public playgrounds. These are Jasper and Mount Robson Parks. The latter is in British Columbia and the former in Alberta.

The Grand Trunk Pacific is reached from the United States by several gateways. A pleasant sail across the Great Lakes to Fort William and thence by rail to Winnipeg is one of the most popular ways. Passengers from the Eastern States can pass through the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, via Montreal, Ottawa, the Algonquin Provincial Park and North Bay to Winnipeg, while from Chicago and the whole of the middle West a variety of routes are available by way of Minneapolis and St. Paul.

The main line of the Grand Trunk Pacific extends from Winnipeg, Manitoba, to Prince Rupert, British Columbia, a distance of 1,746 miles.

As one advances westward after traversing the prairie provinces, the hills increase in number and size, and finally they swell in the gigantic Rockies, whose snowcapped peaks sparkle in the sunshine. The Rockies seem to form an impenetrable barrier against which progress is impossible, but out from among the mountains flows the Athabasca River, and here, along its valley, nature has provided a way. This is the famed Yellowhead Pass.

The Cascade Range is next pierced, and soon the traveller feels the soft winds of the Pacific as they sweep over the island-studded harbour of Prince Rupert.

The Grand Trunk Pacific has a fleet of oil-burning steamships which give sailings three times a week between Prince Rupert, Vancouver, Victoria and Seattle; and provide excellent connections with all Pacific Coast points including the Exposition States. Northward from Prince Rupert service is provided to Alaska. Prince Rupert's northerly situation makes it the natural gateway to Alaska. For full particulars write to J. D. McDonald, 917 Merchants Loan and Trust Bldg., Chicago; Frank P. Dwyer, 290 Broadway, New York; E. H. Boynton, 256 Washington St., Boston; A. B. Chown, 507 Park Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.; G. T. Bell, Passenger Traffic Manager, Montreal, or W. P. Hinton, Aest. Passenger Traffic Manager, Montreal. *Adst.*



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INVESTMENTS -AND- FINANCE

THE YIELDS OF STANDARD RAILS

IN the recent rise in prices for many stocks, little attention was paid to standard rail issues. They have been selling at prices to net purchasers about 6 per cent. on the investment. In market movements for some weeks, however, they have had practically no part. One reason assigned for this is that the railroads "can not take war-orders," but it has been pointed out that war-orders given to industrial concerns bring business to railroads. *The Wall Street Journal* has compiled a table showing for standard railroads estimated earnings on the par value of the stock for the year ending June 30 next, and along with these figures the rates of dividends paid on the par, the closing prices for Saturday, June 12, the yields on the closing prices, and the amounts of earnings on closing prices, as follows:

	Earn. on Par	Rate Paid on Par	Closing Price	Yield on Price	Earn. on Par
Atchison.....	9.0%	6%	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	5.90%	8.85%
Atl. Coast L.....	6.8	5	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	4.76	6.47
Balt. & Ohio.....	5.0	5	76 $\frac{1}{2}$	6.54	6.54
Can. Pacific.....	10.5	10	153 $\frac{1}{2}$	6.52	6.85
Ches. & Ohio.....	4.0		38 $\frac{3}{4}$	10.33	
C.M. & S.Paul.....	2.7	5	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	5.42	2.92
Del. & Hud.....	11.5	9	147 $\frac{1}{2}$	6.12	7.82
D. & R. G. pfd.....	2.0	0	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	16.6
Gt. Northern.....	8.5	7	119 $\frac{1}{2}$	5.86	7.11
Ill. Central.....	6.7	5	108 $\frac{1}{2}$	4.60	6.17
North Pac.....	7.4	7	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	6.52	6.89
Lehigh Valley.....	12.0	10	145 $\frac{1}{2}$	6.89	8.27
Louis. & Nash.....	5.5	5	118 $\frac{1}{2}$	4.23	4.65
N. Y. Central.....	5.5	5	89	5.62	6.18
New Haven.....	1.0		65 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.53
Norfolk & West.....	8.3	6	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	5.81	8.04
Pennsylvania.....	7.0	6	107	5.60	6.54
Reading.....	7.1	8	146 $\frac{1}{2}$	5.46	4.84
Union Pacific.....	11.0	0	129 $\frac{1}{2}$	6.20	8.51
South. Pacific.....	7.0	6	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	6.76	7.89
So. Rwy. pf.....	1.6	0	51	3.14

* Bid

Among comments made on these figures are several interesting ones. For example, the particularly poor showing of the St. Paul road must be judged in connection with the company's "other income," as to which no information is yet available, but which "varies widely from year to year." In the case of the Chesapeake & Ohio, the estimate of 4 per cent. earned on the stock does not necessarily point to dividends, inasmuch as these earnings include the appropriations from income for additions and betterments which have become compulsory under the company's agreement with its note-holders. The writer estimates that the Chesapeake & Ohio has for the present ceased to pay dividends. As to some other roads, the following comments are made:

"Great Northern's earnings must be reckoned upon \$250,000,000 of capital stock this year, as against \$230,000,000 last year.

"New York Central has increased its net earnings remarkably in recent months, as far as comparison with last year is concerned. The estimate given, 5.5% on stock, represents the rate of earnings for the past twelve months. It is too much to expect that this road will continue to gain in net earnings at the rate at which it has been gaining recently, but with only fairly good business for the remainder of the calendar year the road may reasonably be expected to earn 7 per cent. on its stock in that period.

"Reading's earnings on stock are exclusive of any additions and betterments which, in the monthly reports, may have been included in operating expenses. Last

year such appropriations amounted to more than \$2,000,000. They are not likely to be as much this year. Whatever they are, they will doubtless bring the actual earnings on the common stock up to something more than the 7.1 per cent. used above. Also, the company may resort to an extra dividend from the Reading Iron Company at the close of the year.

"Canadian Pacific is set down here as earning 10.5 per cent. on stock, tho there are substantial grounds for believing that the actual showing will be better than that. This company's income from steamships, sales of land, and interest on proceeds of land sales, hotels, and other non-transportation sources is an important part of its total income. Owing to conditions in Canada and in international trade brought about by the war the other income of previous years furnishes no reliable guide to what that account has yielded this year. The transportation earnings are reported monthly and are much behind those of the previous year."

TRADE CONDITIONS WITH ITALY IN THE WAR

The change of Italy from what the *New York Times Annalist* calls "the position of a watchful observer to that of an active participant in the great struggle" brought into our foreign trade new and important complications. One of these came from the fact that an indirect trade with Germany that was carried on largely through Italy necessarily came to an end. The writer points out the curious fact that returns of our foreign commerce before the outbreak of war when compared with those for the subsequent period "show little difference in the ratio of total trade with the belligerents to our total trade with the world." As a matter of fact, that ratio declined only slightly—from 48.8 per cent. to 47.3 per cent. So trifling was this loss that it gives on its face no indication whatever of the great trade upheaval that really occurred. It is only when the returns are examined in detail that the remarkable change is made to appear. Following are comments on the subject:

"As showing the extent of our trade with the nations now at war, in the last year of peace, the following figures, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, are presented:

Country	Imports from Imports	Total Imports	Exports to Exports	Ratio to Our Exports
Austria-Hungary	\$20,110,834	1.1	\$22,718,258	0.9
Belgium	41,035,532	2.2	61,219,896	2.6
France	14,446,252	7.4	159,818,924	6.8
Germany	189,919,136	10.0	344,794,276	14.5
Italy	56,407,671	2.9	74,235,012	3.1
*Russia	23,320,157	1.2	31,303,149	1.3
Serbia and Montenegro	1,949,835	0.1	9,462
*Turkey	20,843,077	1.1	3,328,519	0.1
United Kingdom	293,661,303	15.5	594,271,863	25.1
All European belligerents	\$788,693,798	41.7	\$1,291,699,358	54.6
Total imports of United States			\$1,893,925,957	
Total exports of United States			2,364,579,148	

*Including their Asiatic possessions.

"Relatively the greatest change in our trade with these countries, taking them together, has been in imports. As they turned suddenly from productive activity to the work of destruction, and also, in some cases, because they were so hemmed in as to make shipments to the United States extremely hazardous, if not impossible, the volume of imports dropped greatly, and in relation to our total imports the loss was even more pronounced. In

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the last complete fiscal year, our imports from them amounted to 41.7 per cent. of the total; in the eight months ended March 31, last, it was only 32.4 per cent.

"Save for Italy and the United Kingdom, every country in the list shows a decrease in the ratio. It is in the imports from Germany that the greatest loss is seen, however. In the last fiscal year we bought from that country goods to the value of almost \$190,000,000, while in the eight months from the first of last August to the end of March such purchases were at the rate of only \$100,000,000 a year. Even this must be substantially reduced when the returns for the entire year are in, for the greater part of the \$66,000,000 entered in the period was in the opening months of the war. Direct trade with Germany and her allies has practically ceased.

"With a large part of France invaded—a particularly active industrial part, too—it was natural that our imports from that source should be very materially reduced, both relatively and actually. The relative loss amounted to 2.5 points. Assuming that imports from that country were to continue at the same rate as they have been coming in during the last eight months, the end of the fiscal year would find a decrease in the volume amounting to from 40 to 45 per cent.

"Some more striking changes are found in the export figures. While the imports have been declining, our export trade with the belligerents, considered as a whole, has increased, both actually and relatively, in the war-period. It is true that exports to Austria dropped to almost nothing—for the first eight months of the war they totaled under \$3,000—and to Germany the total reached less than \$14,000,000 against \$344,000,000 in the fiscal year ended June 30, last, but these losses have been more than offset by the gains in other directions. Belgium, alone of the Allies, shows a big decrease, but that is to be expected in view of the fact that for a considerable part of the time much of her territory has been occupied by the Germans, and her industrial life in a state of paralysis. With Russia we have about held our own, actually and relatively, which, considering the difficulties in the way of communication, is a very good showing, indeed.

"The greater part of our enormous sales have been to France and the United Kingdom. The ratio of our exports to the former in the war-period was 12.3 per cent., against only 6.8 per cent. in the last fiscal year, and this increase was made in the face of a remarkable rise in the volume of exports as well. The actual figures show that French purchases in the United States were greater by \$59,000,000 in the eight months than they were in the complete previous fiscal year. To the United Kingdom, which, as in normal times, is still our biggest customer, we sold \$596,000,000 worth of goods in the eight months, against \$594,000,000 in the full year under discussion. These figures are given in detail in the following table, showing our trade with all the European belligerent nations from the outbreak of war to the end of March:

August 1, 1914—March 31, 1915				
Country	Ratio to Total Imports of U.S.		Ratio to Total Exports of U.S.	
Austria-Hungary	\$7,135,148	0.7	\$2,700	0.6
Belgium	5,445,534	0.5	10,470,027	12.3
France	51,713,246	4.9	218,897,914	12.3
Germany	66,650,440	6.3	13,876,046	0.8
Italy	33,516,914	3.2	134,549,672	7.6
*Russia	1,485,089	0.1	22,357,955	1.3
Serbia and Montenegro	374,216	...	60,121	...
*Turkey	9,922,508	0.9	580,302	...
United Kingdom	164,983,921	15.7	596,097,862	33.5
All European belligerents	\$341,227,016	32.4	\$996,892,239	56.1
Total imports of United States			\$1,053,976,352	
Total exports of United States			1,776,828,922	

*Including their Asiatic possessions.

"It is on our trade with Italy that the

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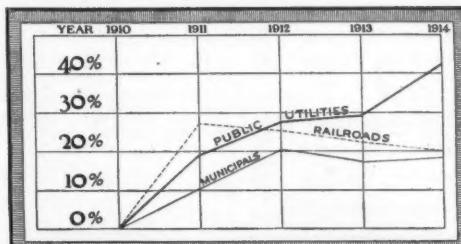
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most interest centers at the moment, however, because of the changes in trade relations which are likely to result from her entry into the war. The statistics show that in the last fiscal year we imported from Italy \$56,000,000 worth of goods, which represented 2.9 per cent. of our total import trade. Exports to Italy were substantially larger, amounting to over \$74,000,000, or 3.1 per cent. of the total export trade. Mark the changes brought about by war. In the first eight months of the war, imports from Italy were at the rate of nearly \$50,000,000 a year, which was a comparatively slight decrease, and relatively they gained, because the import trade with other countries fell at a much more rapid rate. But it is in exports the chief interest is found. Against \$74,000,000 for the last complete fiscal year, Italy took in the eight months of war nearly \$135,000,000, and the ratio to the total export trade of this country rose from 3.1 to 7.6 per cent., all despite the fact that throughout this period Italy was a neutral country.

It is definitely known that a large part of Italy's takings of copper went to Germany and Austria, the here again it cannot be said just how much of the metal crossed the Italian border after it entered that country. At any rate, the demand for copper was so great as to increase our exports to her from 30,935,485 pounds in the eight months ended with March 31, 1914, to 70,345,140 pounds in the like period of this year. The value of these exports did not, however, increase so much as the quantity, which is explained by the fact that much of the metal went out when lower prices were prevailing several months ago.

Despite the great slump in the price of raw cotton, Italy's takings from the United States in the eight months of war were valued at \$38,700,000, against \$26,400,000 in the same period a year before, but exports of 905,486 bales were made, against only 396,182 bales in the eight months of peace. The value of Italy's takings of cotton from this country in the eight months was over \$4,000,000 greater than it had been in the previous complete fiscal year. It is probable that a very large part of this commodity, too, went to Germany and her chief ally.

If, as has been generally supposed, so much of Italy's imports from the United States have been going to Germany and her allies, the closing of that channel will react adversely upon manufacturers and producers in this country to some extent, tho that indirect trade had already been greatly reduced by the embargo which went into effect some time ago. Against this, however, must be placed the opportunities to supply Italy with such articles as she has been buying from Austria and Germany, as well as with the munitions and other things which a nation at war must have, and pay well for."

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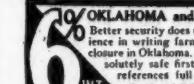
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THE SPICE OF LIFE

The Narrow Path.—Eph Stebbins became intoxicated Saturday evening and tried to drive his yoke of steers into the post-office, but failed on account of the door being too narrow. There have been many other complaints recently on account of the narrowness of the door at the post-office.—*Hamburg (Pa.) Item*.

Intramural Wants.—“Classified ads” from *The New Era*, published by the convicts in the Federal prison:

WANTED—Man with wooden leg to mash potatoes. Apply John Newenhaus.

BARTER and Exchange—One-half dozen oyster-forks for a large gravy ladle.

EXCHANGE—Will exchange a comparatively new outing-suit for a pocket-comb. HI Number.

FOR SALE—A winter suit, or will exchange for incubator that will hatch. See Savage, printshop.

WANTED to Trade—A 21-jeweled Elgin watch for a 200-year calendar. New Comer.

FOR INVESTMENT—The interest accruing on \$1.28, now in the chief clerk's office. G. Notgotmuc.

FOR RENT—Small, inconspicuous place in the outside world; no monetary consideration; will feel sufficiently recompensed, however, if upon my release I find it improved.

—*Kansas City Star.*

Yankee Fodder.—Senator Hoar used to tell with glee of a Southerner just home from New England who said to his friend, “You know those little white round beans?”

“Yes,” replied the friend, “the kind we feed to our horses?”

“The very same. Well, do you know, sir, that in Boston the enlightened citizens take those little white round beans, boil them for three or four hours, mix them with molasses and I know not what other ingredients, bake them, and then—what do you suppose they do with the beans?”

“They —”

“They eat 'em, sir,” interrupted the first Southerner impressively; “bless me, sir, they eat 'em!”—*Christian Register*.

An Antipodean Strike-Out.—From the Sydney, Australia, *Herald*, the following sporting item is clipt:

There was a dramatic conclusion to the baseball match, America *vs.* Australia, played at the Agricultural Show Ground on Saturday afternoon as an item on the program of the Police and Firemen's Patriotic Carnival. In America's second innings a player deflected a fast ball straight for the densest portion of the crowd, and a scream was heard. The ambulance men rushed to the spot, and found that a woman had been struck on the head by the ball, but was not seriously injured.

Without waiting to see if any damage had been done, the players procured another ball and continued the game as if nothing had happened. A few moments later this ball was also deflected to the upper story of the pavilion, striking a man on the shoulder.

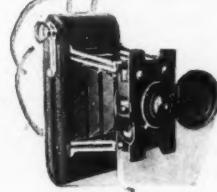
Mr. Flowers, the Minister for Health, who was present, rushed out on to the ground, and called out, “Stop this silly game!”

The players promptly obeyed his orders, and play ceased.

FOR MEN OF BRAINS
Cortez CIGARS
-MADE AT KEY WEST-

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Ansco Vest Pocket No. 2.
Takes a picture $2\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$ in. Equipped with F 7.5 Modico Anastigmat Lens, \$15. With F 6.3 Ansco Anastigmat Lens, \$25. Other Ansco, \$2 to \$55.

Millions of dollars were recently awarded in a suit for infringement upon Ansco patent rights, establishing Ansco Film legally as the original film.

THIS is a pictorial age. The pocket camera is replacing the pocket diary, because pictures tell a story quicker and better than words.

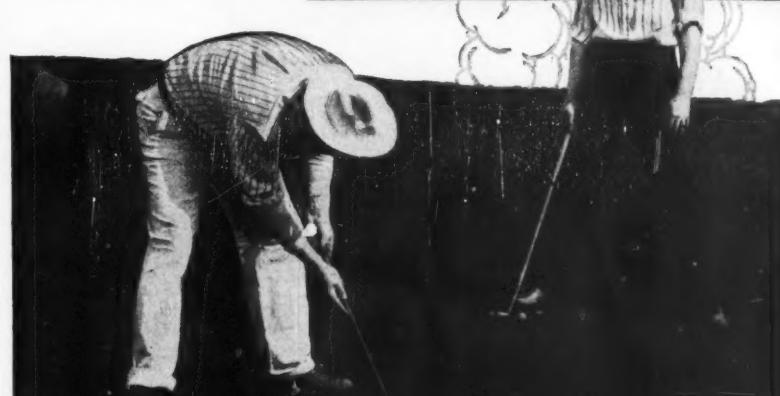
The Ansco Vest Pocket No. 2 is small and light enough to carry in the pocket all the time, yet it makes pictures $2\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$ in., so clear and sharp they can be thrown up to 8x10 in., or larger, on Enlarging Cyko.

It takes the picture where the picture is, and takes it right. No posing or seeking the best lighted spot. Full advantage may be taken of its high-grade Ansco F 6.3 Anastigmat Lens and rapid shutter, because it has a micrometer focusing device.

Ask to see the Ansco V-P No. 2 and the rest of the Ansco line at the nearest dealer's. Catalog from him or us free upon request. Specimen picture sent free.



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You Can Save a Third of the Price

Parker's *Pulpit Bible* is a regular quarto-sized Bible such as is ordinarily used in the pulpit. Its type-page is so arranged that the text of the New Testament in large columns of large type down the centre of each page and on the outside of each of these columns two others of smaller, solid type present Dr. Parker's notes, plans, ideas, comments, etc. Each note is printed immediately alongside of the text to which it refers. This book therefore serves every purpose to which the Bible is ordinarily put, while the additional Dr. Parker's hermeneutic notes make it a compact commentary of immeasurable value.

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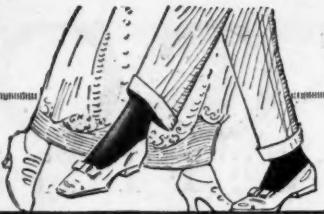
Gentlemen:—Send me PARKER'S PULPIT BIBLE for \$10 (carriage prepaid), regular price \$15. I agree to send you \$2 within five days of receipt of the work, as the first payment for the same. I agree to remit the balance of the price in monthly instalments of \$2 each until settled in full. It is understood if I consider the work unsatisfactory I may return it at your expense within five days of receipt and I will owe you nothing.

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Double Trouble.—"Mein Gott, it iss too much! Ain't it enough dot I fight for der Vaterland? Now der Emperor says we should marry before leaving for der front."—*Life*.

Bumptious Prince.—Prince Herbert Bismarck at a royal reception bumped roughly against an Italian prelate, who looked at him indignantly.

"You evidently don't know who I am," said the prince, haughtily. "I am Herbert Bismarck."

"Oh," answered the prelate, "if that doesn't amount to an apology, it is certainly a perfect explanation."—*Christian Register*.

A Quick Diagnosis.—A youthful physician had been summoned as a witness in a case which depended on technical evidence, and opposing counsel in cross-examination asked several sarcastic questions about the knowledge and skill of so young a doctor.

"Are you," he asked, "entirely familiar with the symptoms of concussion of the brain?"

"Yes."

"Then I should like to ask your opinion of a hypothetical case. Were my learned friend, Mr. Banks, and myself to bang our heads together, should we get concussion of the brain?"

"Mr. Banks might."—*Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph*.

"Love's Labor's Lost."—Luke had been sent to the store with the mule and wagon. What happened is told in Luke's end of the conversation over the telephone from the store.

"Gimme seb'n'-leben."
"Gimme dat number quick, please 'm."
"Dis yer's Luke, suh."
"Dis yer's Luke, I say, suh."
"I tuk de wagon to de sto' fo' dat truck."
"Yas, suh, I'm at de sto'."
"Dat mule, she balk, suh."
"She's balkin' in de big road, near de sto'."
"No, suh, she ain' move."
"No, suh, I don't think she's gwine move."
"Yas, suh, I beat 'er."
"I did beat 'er good."
"She jes' r'ar a lil' bit, suh."
"Yas, suh, she kick, too."
"She jes' bus' de whiffletree li'l bit, suh."
"No, suh, dat mule won't lead."
"Yas, suh, I tried it."
"No, suh, jes' bit at me."
"No, suh, I ain't tickle de laigs."
"I tickle um las' year, suh, once."
"Yas, suh, we twis' 'er tail."
"No, suh, I ain't done it."
"Who done it?"

"I t'ink he's li'l' travelin' man f'um Boston, suh. He twis' 'er tail."
"Yas, suh! She sho' did!"
"Right spang in de face, suh."
"Dey's got 'im at de sto'."
"Dey say he's comin' to, suh."
"I don't know—he do look mighty sleepy to me, suh."

"Yas, suh, we tried dat."
"Yas, suh, we built a fire under 'er."
"No, suh, dat ain't make 'er go."
"She jes' move up li'l' bit, suh."

"Yas, suh, de wagon bu'n right up. Dat's what I'm telephonin' you 'bout—to ast you please sen' a wagon to hitch up to dis you mule. She ain't gwine budge lessn she's hitched up. Good-by, suh."—*New York Evening Post*.

Blue Days Not Bran Days

Bran breeds happiness. It is Nature's laxative, an internal cleanser.

Make it inviting—make it a habit. Serve it hidden in a morning dainty which everybody likes. That means in Pettijohn's—a soft wheat flaked. This delicacy hides 25% of bran.

Try it one week. Note how it pleases and note its effects. Nothing then could induce you to go back to the old ways.

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Rolled Wheat With the Bran

If your grocer hasn't Pettijohn's, send us his name and 15 cents in stamps for a package by parcel post. We'll then ask your store to supply it. Address The Quaker Oats Company, Chicago. (925)

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It's the easy, practical way. Hulls Pits cherries quickly, leaving berries rapidly, getting all the stems and firm.

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Makes ideal lobster and shell fish fork. Has no equal for seeding grape fruit, oranges, watermelon, etc., and removing eyes from pineapples. Sold by reliable dealers. If yours is out, send prepaid on receipt of price. Dealers and agents wanted.

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CURRENT EVENTS

EUROPEAN WAR

IN THE WEST

June 9.—The Allies capture Neuville-St. Vaast, near Arras, taking, by report, a quantity of arms, ammunition, and other supplies.

June 12.—The French report the capture of an important ridge near Souchez, north of Arras, with a railway station.

June 13.—Belgian troops cross to the east bank of the Yser and fortify their position. The Germans recover the town of Souchez.

June 15.—French aircraft bombard Karlsruhe, killing and wounding over 200 persons.

June 16.—In retaliation for the French raid on Karlsruhe, *Zeppelins* raid the British coast, killing 16 and injuring 40. It is learned that 25 lives were lost in the raid of June 6.

Serious fighting recommences in Belgium and the north of France, in which the British gain a mile of German trenches, but are forced back by savage counter-attacks.

IN THE SOUTH

June 9.—The Italians take Monfalcone, within sight of Trieste.

June 11.—The Italians consolidate their position at Gradisea.

June 12.—On the Trentino front the Italian forces reach Rovereto and Mori. Austrian reinforcements arrive along the whole southern front.

Italian aviators, according to reports from Rome, totally destroy an arsenal at Pola, the Austrian naval base.

June 13.—The Italians bombard the many defenses of St. Goritz, and cut the railway communications north and south of the city.

June 14.—Moderate Italian advances cover the thorough consolidation of all gains in the Trentino and to the east.

It is announced that the Italian fleet has the Austrian naval forces securely bottled in separate ports in the Adriatic.

IN THE EAST

June 9.—The German invaders of Poland from northernmost East Prussia are forced back along the Baltic from their advanced position above Libau. In Galicia the Russians advance to the protection of Lemberg.

June 10.—The Germans in Galicia are driven back across the Dniester River in their attempt to reach Lemberg.

The Allies capture two more Turkish positions on the Gallipoli Peninsula, both heights of land of considerable advantage. Petrograd reports that the Russians now occupy the whole region of the Caucasus between Lake Van and Ourza, following the annihilation of a Turkish corps in the sanjak of Moush. A Turkish offensive in the province of Azerbaijan ends disastrously.

June 12.—Petrograd announces that 15,000 prisoners are taken in three days of fighting on the Dniester River, in Galicia.

June 13.—The Austro-German forces attacking Lemberg capture Mosciska, in Galicia.

June 14.—News is first received of the sinking of the British predreadnought *Agamemnon* in the Dardanelles during the last few days of May, probably



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Appeals to Dainty Women

Dainty women revel in the fragrant, creamy, abundant PALMOLIVE lather and its wonderful cleansing qualities. Made from palm and olive oils, PALMOLIVE SOAP is delightfully mild. Sold everywhere.

PALMOLIVE CREAM keeps the skin smooth by supplementing the natural oils. Use a little before applying powder. PALMOLIVE SHAMPOO is liquid PALMOLIVE. Makes the proper cleansing of the hair easy.



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in the same attack in which the *Triumph* and *Majestic* were lost. England denies the loss.

June 16.—Vienna claims that in the first fifteen days of June, while the Austro-German forces were advancing on Lemberg, 122,408 Russian prisoners were taken, with 53 cannon and nearly 200 machine guns. The three armies under Generals Mackensen, Linsinger, and Pflanzer, widely separated at first, are said to be in conjunction at present. The Russians are hampered by lack of ammunition.

GENERAL

June 10.—London publishes figures showing a large shipping loss suffered by the Scandinavian countries as a result of the war. Norway's loss is 15 torpedoed and 12 sunk by mines; Sweden

has lost 6 vessels by torpedo and 18 by mines; while Denmark suffered 4 torpedoed and 10 struck by mines.

June 14.—Throughout all Greece, save in Macedonia, elections result in the return of Premier Venizelos to power, strengthening the war party.

June 15.—The final blockade is imposed in Holland on all goods shipped from Germany or Austria to this country.

Prime Minister Asquith announces to the House of Commons that England's expenses in the war are now \$15,000,000 a day. A credit of \$1,250,000,000 is asked for.

London reports that 13,547 officers and men of the British Navy have been killed, wounded, or reported missing, from the beginning of the war to May 31. The total killed is 8,245.

MEXICO

June 10.—Six hundred Yaqui Indians surround German and American colonists in the Yaqui Valley. The whites are well armed and are supported by 150 troops sent to their aid by Governor Mayoreno.

June 12.—By way of answer to President Wilson's note of June 2, General Carranza sends an open announcement to Washington that he intends establishing a new government in Mexico City, and that he is calling upon all factions to unite with him. It is reported that General Villa again proposes to unite with the Carranza faction and establish a permanent government. He sends a personal envoy to President Wilson.

June 16.—Marines and bluejackets to the

Travel and Resort Directory

Here's your vacation—already planned

No matter whether you prefer fishing, hunting, camping or boating, or a delightful climate with golf and tennis. Nowhere can your every wish be so completely fulfilled as at the Summer Resorts along the Road by the Sea in good old Nova Scotia.

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to California or elsewhere by organizing small party. Write for particulars.
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Go the most delightful way to the Panama-Pacific and San Diego Expositions. Enjoy an all-sea voyage in a luxurious steamship which takes you down along the Gulf Stream and then through the famous Panama Canal. One way by rail. Select parties of limited number are now being booked for this trip. Also tours to South America, Spain, the Riviera, Japan, Hawaii and the Philippines. Write for booklet O. P. OPHAM TOURS Pittsburgh, Pa.

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number of 600 are ordered to Mexico, to relieve the Americans in the Yaqui Valley, in case Governor Maytoreno does not act in time.

DOMESTIC

June 10.—We receive a communication from Germany in which it is asserted, anent the sinking of the *William P. Frye*, that the treaty of 1828 between Germany and this country gives Germany the right to sink neutral American vessels carrying contraband.

June 11.—Twenty-one nations are notified that changes must be made in treaties existing between them and the United States to allow for the provisions of the Seamen's Law.

June 12.—Dr. Dernburg, supposedly unofficial representative of the Kaiser, sails for Europe under special safe conducts.

June 14.—A general street-car strike in Chicago ties up both surface and elevated lines and practically cripples business.

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the current use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"H. K. E.," Roselle, N. J.—"Which is correct—'The officers of the Association shall be the officers of the Executive Committee in their several capacity,' or 'capacities'? Of course, 'their' and 'capacities' are plural and would naturally be used together, but would the singular be allowed on the ground of the singular thought and the distinctive force of the word 'several'?"

We know of no rule in grammar which we can cite to defend the form "in their several capacity." The whole idea is plural in thought and should be expressed in plural form; the very word *several* emphasizes this. Say "The officers . . . in their several capacities."

"A. W. S.," Pittsfield, Mass.—"Who was the author and what is the correct rendering of the following? 'A little nonsense now and then is cherished by the wisest men'?"

The words you mention are anonymous, and are rendered by Hoyt's "Cyclopedia of Practical Quotations" as follows:

"A little nonsense now and then
Is relished by the wisest men."

"F. A. G.," New York.—"The Dallas (*Dallas*) is a small town on the Columbia River about forty miles above Portland, Ore. Can you tell me what the name means, if anything, or what it is derived from?"

Dallas or *The Dallas* is undoubtedly from the French word *dalles*, applied, originally by French employees of the Hudson's Bay Company, to rapids where the rivers are compressed into narrow trough-like channels. The town is situated near the rapids that obstruct the navigation of the Columbia River at this point.

"G. B.," Concordia, Kan.—"Kindly give the correct pronunciation of *Oklahoma*."

Oklahoma is pronounced *ō'kla-hō'mā*—ō as in ō; a as in final; ō as in ōō; and a as in final.

"R. H. L.," Boston, Mass.—"Why does 'the mother' differ from 'that mother' in regard to using 's' after 'Smith' in the following sentences? 'The mother of John Smith is a fine woman'; 'That mother of John Smith's is a fine woman'."

Dr. Fernald in his "Working Grammar of the English Language," pages 42 and 43, says: "A double possessive—Sometimes the form in 's is combined with the form of, making a double possessive. Thus we say 'That check of *Thompson's*, where 'That *Thompson's* check' would be awkward, and 'That check of *Thompson*' would seem rather flat. We prefer the possessive at the end of the phrase, even tho it combines two forms, and this mode of expression has become an accepted English idiom."

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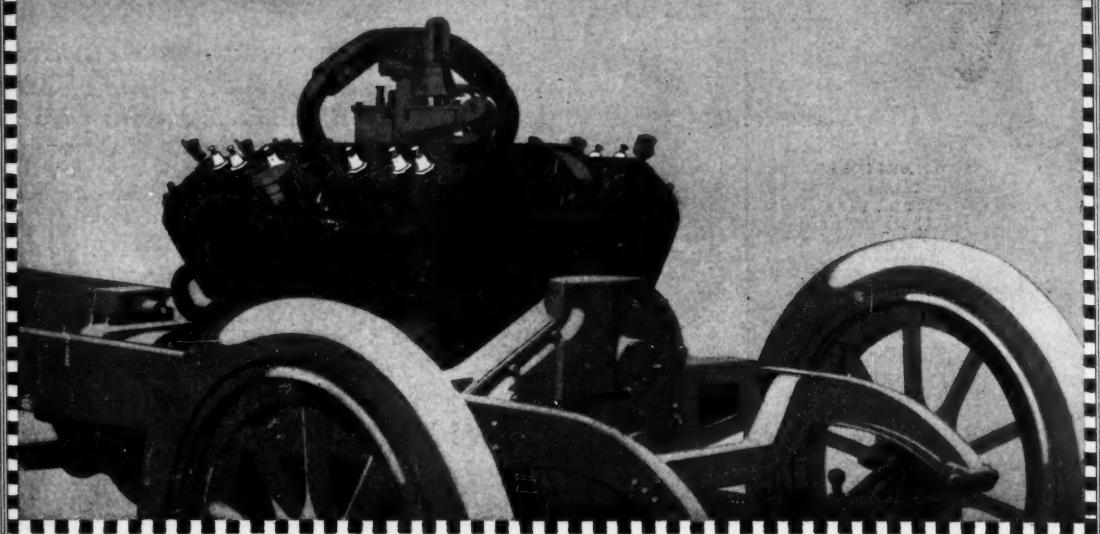
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WAR-WORDS-AND-THEIR-MEANING

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST will find this unique supplement invaluable in understanding and discussing many names and terms that have come into prominence during the European War, some of which are commonly mispronounced. It pronounces and locates the more important cities, rivers, and battle-fields, and will prove most handy for use in conjunction with the war-maps issued with THE LITERARY DIGEST of January 9th. Also, it gives and pronounces the names of the prominent military and naval leaders, war-ships, etc., of the belligerents and includes definitions of a large number of terms of frequent occurrence in the daily press-reports. The pronunciations given are indicated according to the system employed in FUNK & WAGNALLS NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY.

EXPLANATION OF SYMBOLS

c	as in artistic.	o	as in obey.	oi	as in aisle.	th	as in thin.	z	as in azure, leisure, vision.	ewit	min'ute, privilege, valley, Sunday, cities, renew.
á	as in art.	ó	as in go.	ou	as in sauerkraut.	th	as in this.	u	as in ask.	h	as in loch (Scotch), ach, mch (German). ú as in bon French. ü as in Lübeck (German), Dumas (French).
á	as in fat.	é	as in not.	ú	as in duration.	s	as in so, cent.	á	(unstressed) as in sofa, over, guttural, mar-		
á	as in fore.	é	as in or.	í	as in feed.	ch	as in church.	í	tyrdom.		
é	as in get.	ú	as in full.	é	as in oil.	J	as in jet.	í	(unstressed) as in habit, senate, surfeit, bis-		
é	as in prey.	ó	as in ride.	k	as in kin, cat, quit.	sh	as in ship, ocean, function, machine.				
é	as in hit.	ú	as in but.	g	as in go.						
í	as in police.	ó	as in burn.	í	as in sing.						

The single accent (') indicates the primary or chief accent; the double accent (") indicates the secondary accent. The double dagger (†) indicates a variant form. The abbreviations used are as follows: Ar. = Arabic; Aero. = Aerodynamics; Eng. = English; F. = French; G. = German; Gt. Brit. = Great Britain; M.M. = Military; Rus. = Russian; Serv. = Servian; U. S. = United States.

A

Aa'chen, 1 á'hén; 2 á'hén, n. 1. A government in the Rhine province, Prussia. 2. Same as AIX-LE-CHAPELLE.

a'er-o-gram, 1 á'er-o-gram; 2 á'er-o-gram, n. A wireless message.

a'er-o-gun, n. A cannon specially constructed for use against aeroplanes and air-ships. **a'ti-air'craft gun**.

a'er-o-nau'tics, n. The branch of physics which treats of floating in or navigating the air, as in an airship, or its practise. **a'er-o-plane**, n. A flying-machine sustained in the air when moved through it, as by a motor-engine, with the propulsive force derived from the air.

air-base, n. A place constituting a base of operations or point of departure for air-ships. **air·man**, n. One who navigates the air, as in an aeroplane.

Al'sne, 1 áñ; 2 áñ, n. A river and department in N. central France, where Germans made a strong defense, Sept. 11, 1914.

Al'sne-Cha'pelle, 1 áñs'-shá'pél', 2 áñs'-shá'pél', n. A cathedral city, capital of Rhenish Prussia; German air-base.

Al'der-shot, 1 ál'der-shot; 2 ál'der-shot, n. A town and national military camp in Surrey, England.

Al'ten-steholm, 1 ált'n-stéholm', 2 ált'n-stéholm', n. A town in East Prussian province of Königsberg.

al·ly, 1 ál'ë; 2 ál'ë, n. A state or sovereign league with another, as by treaty or common action. **al'lance**, n. A connection formed by treaty between sovereign states, as for mutual aid in war, as the **triple alliance** between Germany, Austria, and Italy formed in 1883.

Al-sace, 1 ál'së; or ál'së; 2 ál'së or ál'së, n. A former department in N. E. France; now part of Alsace-Lorraine.

Alt'kireh, 1 ált'kírh'; 2 ált'kírh', n. A town in S. Alsace, Germany; entered by French, 1914.

Am'l-ens, 1 ám'l-éñs; 2 ám'l-éñs or (F.) ám'l-éñs', n. A cathedral city in N. central France; entered by German troops, Aug. 31, and evacuated September 11, 1914.

Ant'werp, 1 ánt'wép'; 2 ánt'wép' [F. **An'ver**], 1 ánt'wép'; 2 ánt'wép', n. A city in N. Belgium; occupied by Germans after bombardment, Oct. 9, 1914.

ar'bi-tr'a-tion, 1 árb'í-trá'shón, 2 árb'í-trá'shón, n. The hearing and determining of a controversy by a person or persons mutually agreed upon by the parties to the dispute. Compare HAGUE TRIBUNAL, under HAGUE.

Ar'gen'teau, 1 árg'án-tó'; 2 árg'án-tó', n. A village in N. Liège province, Belgium; occupied and partly destroyed by Germans, 1914.

Ar'gonne, 1 árg'ón'; 2 árg'ón', n. A wooded plateau in E. France, between Toul and Mésières; scene of severe fighting between Germans and French, 1914-1915. **Forest of Ar'gonne**.

Ar'lon, 1 árl'ón'; 2 árl'ón', n. A city, capital of Luxembourg province, S. Belgium; entered and partly destroyed by Germans, 1914.

Ar'men'tières, 1 árm'en-tíér'; 2 árm'en-tíér', n. A manufacturing town in Nord department, N. France; occupied by Germans in 1914.

ar'mi-si'ce, 1 árm'i-sí'sé; 2 árm'i-sí'sé, n. A temporary cessation of hostilities by mutual agreement.

ar'my, n. A large organised body of men armed for military service on land. Armies usually include the **standing army**, that kept under arms in times of peace, and the **reserve**, that liable to be called upon for service in war. **ar'my corps**, n. The largest division of an army including all branches of the service, usually containing about 33,000 men. **ar'my ser'ver corps**, that department of an army which has charge of the commissariat, the ordnance stores, and the transportation of troops.

ar'til'ler-y, 1 árt'il'ér-é; 2 árt'il'ér-é, n. 1. Cannon of any sort. 2. That branch of military service which operates ordnance. 3. Troops belonging to such branch of the service. **field-a., foot-a., horse-a., mountain-a., sea-coast a., siege-a.**, artillery named from the manner or place of use.

As'quith, 1 ás'kwíth'; 2 ás'kwíth, **Herbert** (1852-). A British statesman, premier from 1908.

Au'gus-to'vo, 1 áug'ús-tó'vo; 2 áug'ús-tó'vo, n. A town in Silesian province, Russian Poland; Russians defeated Germans, Oct. 20, 1914.

Ax'alon, 1 áx'álón'; 2 áx'álón', n. An Albanian seaport on the Adriatic sea; occupied by Italy, Dec. 25, 1914.

B

bal'ance of pow'er. A state of affairs among a community of nations such that no single nation or combination of nations may acquire or possess a degree of power that endangers the independence of any other.

bat-tal'ion, 1 bat-tál'ëñ; 2 bat-tál'ëñ, n. A body of infantry composed of two or more companies, forming a part of a regiment.

bat'ter-y, n. **Mil.** 1. An earthwork enclosing cannon. 2. A company of artillerymen, or their guns and other equipment.

3. The armament of a vessel of war, or a special part of it. **mountain battery**, a battery of light guns that may be transported, as on the backs of horses, in marshy, rough, or mountainous regions.

bat'tle-eu'rs'er, n. A battle-ship of high speed. **bat'tle-ship**, n. A heavily armored ship designed to fight in line of battle and usually carrying from four to ten guns of heavy caliber with a proportionate number of lighter rapid-firing guns.

Beat'ly, 1 bit'; 2 bët'y, **Sir David** (1871-). A British

vice-admiral; defeated German cruiser squadron in North Sea, Jan. 19, 1915.

Beau'vals, 1 bó'váls'; 2 bó'váls', n. A cathedral city, capital of Oise department, N. France.

Bel'gi-um, 1 bel'jí-üm; 2 bel'jí-üm, n. A kingdom of N. W. Europe, whose neutrality was violated by German troops, Aug. 4, 1914.

Bel'grád, 1 bel'grád'; 2 bel'grád', n. An ancient fortified city, capital of Serbia, taken by Austrians, Dec. 2, and retained by Servians, Dec. 15, 1914.

bel'liq'ue, 1 bel'liq'ü-er; 2 bel'liq'ü-er, n. A power or person engaged in legitimate warfare.

Berch'told, 1 berch'tóld'; 2 berch'tóld, **Leopold** von (1863-). An Austrian statesman; minister for foreign affairs.

Bern'har'di, 1 ber'n-hár'di'; 2 ber'n-hár'di, **Friedrich** A. J. von (1849-). A German general; author; **Germany and the Next War**.

Besan'çon, 1 be-sahn'són'; 2 be-sahn'són, n. A fortified city, capital of Doubs department, E. France.

Beth'mann-Holl'weg, 1 bét'mán-hóll'vég'; 2 bét'mán-hóll'vég, **Theobald** von (1856-). Chancellor of the German Empire (1909-1914).

Bi'plane, 1 bi'plán'; 2 biplán', n. A form of aeroplane consisting of two planes arranged one above the other.

blue'jacket, n. A sailor in the navy.

bomb, n. A hollow projectile of iron, generally spherical, containing an explosive material which is fired by concussion or by a time-fuse.

bomb'bard, n. To throw bombs into; attack, as a town, with bombs and projectiles. **bomb'bard'ment**, n. A prolonged attack, as on a city, with heavy guns; also, an aerial attack with bombs as by aeroplanes or dirigible balloons.

bomb, n. **Maritime**. A chain of logs or the like to intercept the advance of a vessel, as into a harbor.

bomb'eaux, 1 bóm'bó'; 2 bóm'bó', n. A seaport city of S. W. France; temporary French capital during German invasion, 1914.

Bos'n-i-a and Her'ze-go-vína, 1 bós'n-i-á, her'zé-go-ví-na'; 2 bós'n-i-á, her'zé-go-ví-na, n. A province in S. Austria-Hungary.

Bos'po-ru-s. 1 bos'po-ru-s; 2 bós'po-ru-s, n. A strait between the Black Sea and the Sea of Marmora, separating Europe from Asiatic Turkey.

boy scout. A member of a world-wide organisation for training boys by recreational but non-military methods, initiated in England in 1908 by Lieut.-Gen. Sir Robert Baden-Powell.

Bra'bant, 1 brá'bant or (F.) brá'bant'; 2 brá'bant or (F.) brá'bant', n. A province in central Belgium, capital, Brussels; occupied by German troops, Aug. 20, 1914.

breach. 1. The part of a gun-barrel behind the closed end of the bore. **breach'block**, n. The movable piece which closes the breach of a breach-loading firearm, but is withdrawn to insert the cartridge and replace before firing.

brigade, n. **Mil.** A body of troops of any arm consisting of two or more regiments.

Bru'ges, 1 brú'jéz or (F.) brú'jéz; 2 brú'jéz or (F.) brú'jéz, n. A city, capital of West Flanders province, Belgium.

Bru'sels, 1 brú'séls'; 2 brú'séls', [F. **Bru'selles**], 1 brú'séls'; 2 brú'séls', n. A city, capital of Belgium; taken by Germans, Aug. 20, 1914.

Bu'kovo, 1 bu'kó-ví'ñs'; 2 bu'kó-ví'ñs, n. A province of E. Austria; capital, Czernowitz.

Bü'low, 1 bü'ló'; 2 bü'ló, **Bernhard**, Prince von (1849-). A German diplomat.

Bun'des-rath, 1 bun'dás-ráth'; 2 bun'dés-ráth, n. The federal council of Germany or Switzerland. [G.]

Bu'ra, 1 þú'ra; 2 þú'ra. n. A river in Russian Poland, tributary of the Vistula; scene of German advance against Russia, Dec. 20-26, 1914, and Feb. 1, 1915, and repulse by Russia, Feb. 2-4, 1915.

C

cais'son, 1 kái'són; 2 cái'són, n. A four-wheeled ammunition-wagon.

Ca'fala, 1 kóf'álá', 2 cái'fálá', n. A fortified seaport town in N. Cam'bráil, 1 kóf'álá'; 2 cái'fálá', n. A city in Nord department, N. France.

camp, n. 1. A group of tents or other shelters for the use of soldiers. 2. The place where such quarters are established.

3. The occupants of such quarters. 4. The army; military life. **concentration camp**, a camp for the segregation of non-combatant aliens so as to prevent them from aiding the enemy, as in raids. **intracamp**, c., a system of fortifications for the defense of cities, etc., consisting of an outer line of fortifications to be held by a small garrison, and of intervening batteries with the area enclosed by them.

ca-pit'u-late, 1 ká-pít'u-lát'; 2 cái-pít'u-lát, v. To surrender on stipulated terms. **ca-pit'u-lation**, n. 1. A conditional surrender. 2. A charter or treaty.

cap'tive balloon. A balloon moored to the earth and used by the military for observation purposes.

car, n. An automobile or railroad-car. **armored car**, an automobile or railroad-car used in war, protected by steel armor and usually armed with a quick-firing gun.

car'riag'e, n. That which supports or carries something; as, a gun-carriage. **disappearing carriage**, a movable mechanical appliance on which a coast-gun is mounted and by means of which it is raised for firing and lowered for protection and

loading. **hydraulic recoil** c., a gun-carriage fitted with a hydraulic appliance which checks the recoil.

car'ridge, n. A charge for a firearm, or for blasting, in a case or shell of metal, paper, etc. **car'ridge-clip**, n. An appliance made of sheet metal which holds together a number of cartridges at their bases, and facilitates the rapid loading of a magazine rifle.

car'ry-on. Troops trained to maneuver and fight on horseback. **car'ry-on**, 1. A person who examines and sanctions or suppresses the forwarding of (correspondence, news, etc.), as from the front during war.

cha'li'ons, 1 shál'ëñs'; 2 chál'ëñs', n. A city, capital of Marne department, N. France; site of French national military camp.

chan'cel-ler-y, 1 chán'sel-er-é; 2 chán'sel-er-é, n. The dignity of a chancellor, or the building in which his office is located, or by extension, the foreign office of a European power.

Cham'ps, 25 m. N. of Paris.

char'ge, 1 shár'jé; 2 shár'jé, n. 1. [F.] The officer in charge of diplomatic corps in the absence of a minister or ambassador. 2. A subordinate diplomatic agent.

char'le'rol, 1 shár'le-ró'vü'; 2 chár'le-ró'vü', n. A mining and manufacturing town in S. W. Belgium.

char'le-ville, 1 shár'le-ví'lé'; 2 chár'le-ví'lé, n. A town in W. France; N. of Sedan.

Chate'au, 1 shát'ü'ñs'; 2 chát'ü'ñs', n. A town in Lorraine, France.

Chau'mont, 1 shó'món'; 2 chó'món', n. A town on the Marne river, in Haute-Marne department, N. E. France.

chief of staff. The senior staff-officer of the general under whom he is serving. **chief of general staff**, the officer responsible for drawing up plans of attack and defense, for military training, for intelligence work, and for the higher education of officers.

Chur'chill, 1 chúrch'íl'; 2 chur'chíl, **Winston Leonard** (1871-), a British statesman; First Lord of the Admiralty from 1911.

co-ag'yu-lem, 1 kó-ag'yu-lem; 2 co-ag'yu-lem, n. A preparation (discovered by Prof. Theodor Kocher of Berne) which will instantly stop the flow of blood. It is in the form of a powder, and must be dissolved in water before being applied.

coast'guard, n. 1. [Gt. Brit.] Coast-police who guard against smuggling. 2. [U. S.] The men who man the life-saving stations.

com'man-deer, 1 kom'én-deér'; 2 cóm'én-deér', n. 1. To force into military service. 2. To take possession of (property) for military or other use, under pretext of military necessity.

com'merce-de-stroy'er, n. A fast cruiser or other armed vessel, as a converted merchantman, intended to prey on, capture, and destroy the merchant shipping of an enemy.

Com'mer'cy, 1 kó'már'ë; 2 cóm'mér'ë, n. A town in Meuse department, N. E. France.

com'mis-sar, 1 kom'is-sár'; 2 kom'is-sár', n. 1. The department of an army charged with the provision of its food and daily necessities. 2. The officers and employees of this department. 3. The supreme command and control of an army. 4. A document issued by a government conferring rank, power, or authority on a person named therein; also, the rank or authority so held. **com-missioned officer**, an officer, of rank from second lieutenant upward, who holds his commission in the army from the government. **non-commissioned officer**, an officer, of rank below second lieutenant, appointed by regimental commanders.

com'mis-sar'í, 1 kom'is-sár'í; 2 kom'is-sár'í, n. An announcement. [F.]

Com'pl'egne, 1 kóñ'pléñ'nye; 2 cón'pléñ'nye, n. An alliance of European powers to take only combined action on the Eastern question. **g. of the powers**, an understanding reached in 1900 between the leading European nations, the United States, and Japan, by which their attitude toward China was determined.

con'cor'dat, 1 kón-kér'dat; 2 cón-cór'dát, n. Originally, an agreement between the papal see and a secular power; hence, an agreement of agreement; a treaty.

con'flict'ow'er, n. The low, flat-topped pilot-house of a war-vessel, especially of an ironclad or submarine.

con'ser'p'ition, 1 kén-kér'ëshón; 2 cón-sér'ëshón, n. A compulsory enrolment of men for military service; a draft.

contraband of war. Anything that a neutral is prohibited by the laws of war from furnishing to either belligerent. Arms, ammunition, and military supplies are classed as **absolute contraband**; grain, horses, etc., as **occasional contraband**; and goods consigned to a neutral country which may be transferred to a belligerent or goods consigned to a belligerent country which may be used by the army or navy of the neutral as **conditional contraband**.

con'ver-sa'tion, 1 kén'ver-sá'shón; 2 cón'ver-sá'shón, n. pl. The interchange of views between the governments of European countries.

con'voy, n. 1. A protecting force accompanying property in

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course of transportation, as a ship at sea. 2. The property so accompanied.
cordite, 1 kôrd'it; 2 côrd'it, n. An explosive compound consisting of cellulose nitrate and a restrainer, such as vaseline. **Có-ro-né'l**, 1 kôr'ô-né'l; 2 côr'ô-né'l, n. A seaport in Concepcion province, Chile, off which the German Admiral Von Spee defeated the British under Sir Christopher Cradock, Nov. 1, 1914.

cos'ack, 1 kôs'ak; 2 côs'ak, n. One of a race inhabiting S. E. Russia, originally a cavalry unit of the Russian army.

Co'lon'ial, 1 kôl'ô-ni'âl; 2 kôl'ô-ni'âl, n. A town in Seine-et-Marne department, N. France.

court martial, A court of military or naval officers convened to try offenses against military or naval law.—**drumhead court martial**, a court martial called for summary trial of a military offense committed on the line of march.

Crad'ock, 1 krad'ok; 2 crâd'ok, Sir Christopher (1862-1914). A British rear-admiral; went down with his flag-ship, the "Good Hope," in the battle off Coronel.

Cra'onne, 1 krô'ôn; 2 crâ'ôn, n. A small town in Aisne department, N. France.

crus'er, 1 krôz'âr; 2 crûz'âr, n. A war-vessel that cruises in search of an enemy's ships or to protect the commerce of its own country. Cruisers are classed, according to their uses, as **auxiliary cruiser**, **battle c.**, **scout c.**; or their protection or armament, as **armored cruiser**, **light c.**, **protected c.**

cu'ras-sier, 1 kwâr'âs'er; 2 cûr'âs'er, n. A mounted soldier wearing a cuirass; by extension, any soldier of the heavy cavalry.



Cuirassiers.
1. French. 2. German.

Cur'ha'ven, 1 kûkh'âv'en; 2 cûk'âv'en, n. A fortified sea-port in N. Germany, at the mouth of the Elbe; German naval base; bombarded by British seaplanes, 1914.

Cy'prus, 1 sôpr'ûs; 2 sôpr'ûs, n. A British island in the Mediterranean sea, S. of Asia Minor; annexed, Nov. 5, 1914.

Cer'no-ni'zit, 1 chér'no-ni'zit; 2 chér'no-ni'zit, n. A town, capital of Bukowina province, E. Austria.

Dal'ma'ti'a, 1 dâl'mâ-ti'a; 2 dâl'mâ-ti'a, n. An Austrian province on the E. shore of the Adriatic sea.

Dan'zig, 1 dâñ'zîg; 2 dâñ'zîg, n. A government and sea-port city in Prussia province, Prussia.

Dar'da-nelle's, 1 dâr'da-nelle's; 2 dâr'da-nelle's, n. A fortified strait connecting the Sea of Marmora with the Aegean sea; shelled by British and French ships, 1914-1915.

dar't, n. [Recent.] A missile designed to be dropped from aeroplanes or other aircraft, and consisting of a grooved steel shaft about 6 inches long, pointed at the heavier end; **air-craft weapon** (Hechel, Fr.).

declaration of London. An international agreement of 71 articles between the great powers regulating blockades, contraband, neutrals, resistance to search, and compensation, signed at London, Feb. 28, 1909, but rejected by the House of Lords, Dec., 1911; not ratified by Germany or the United States.

Del'cas'se, 1 dêl'kôr'se; 2 dêl'kôr'se, Théophile (1852-). A French statesman; minister for foreign affairs.

de'marche, 1 dêmârsh'; 2 dêmârsh', n. 1. Change in method of action. 2. Military procedure; walk. [Fr.]

Den'mar'k, 1 dêñ'märk; 2 dêñ'märk, Bernhard W. G. (1864-). A German statesman; publicist; service-de'cer'ter, n. A soldier or sailor who absconds from the de'stroy'er, n. A war-vessel of the torpedo-boat class, 300 to 1,800 tons, and speed of 25 to 36 knots.



U. S. Torpedo-boat Destroyer "Preston."

Di'jon, 1 dîz'jôñ; 2 dîz'jôñ, n. A town in E. France.

Di'nat't, 1 dîñ'ât; 2 dîñ'ât, n. A town in Namur province, S. Belgium.

di'rib'le, 1 dîr'ib'bl; 2 dîr'ib'bl, n. A balloon, fitted with a motor-apparatus and usually cigar-shaped, the course and speed of which may be controlled by the aeronaut. **Companie Zéro**.

di'stanc'e. A part of an army consisting of two or more brigades commanded by a general officer.

Di'mude, 1 dîm'ûd; 2 dîm'ûd, n. A town in West Flanders province, Belgium; entered by Germans, Nov. 11, 1914.

dra'goon, 1 drâgôon'; 2 drâgôon', n. In the British army, a cavalryman; originally, a soldier furnished with carbine, who served on horseback or on foot as occasion required.

dra'd'nough, 1 dîdr'âññ'; 2 dîdr'âññ, n. One of a type of modern battleship of high speed, large tonnage, and heavy armament.—**per'd'ad'naught**. One of a type of modern battleship exceeding the dreadnaughts in size, speed, and armament.

Drin'a, 1 drîñ'a; 2 drîñ'a, n. A river in Bosnia; flows into the Save.

Trooper of 2d Dragoons (Royal Scots Greys).

Du'ma, 1 dû'mâ; 2 du'mâ, n. The elective state council of Russia. **Dou'ma**, 1 dû'mâ; 2 du'mâ, n. A partially steel-cased bullet, the soft core of which expands, aggravating the injury of a wound.

Du'na'je, 1 dûñ'âjë; 2 duñ'âjë, n. A river in Galicia, Austria-Hungary; a tributary of the Vistula.

Dun'kirk, 1 dûñ'kirk; 2 dûñ'kirk, n. A fortified seacoast town in N. France; bombarded by German aeroplanes, Dec. 10, 1914, Jan. 10, 1915.

Du'ras'zô, 1 dûñ'âzô; 2 duñ'âzô, n. A seaport city, capital of Albania; bombarded by allied British and French fleets, 1914.

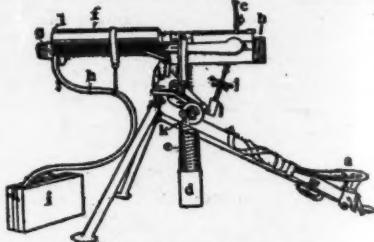
dy'na-mite, n. An explosive composed of nitroglycerin held in an absorbent (usually a nitrate mixture) called the dope, invented in 1866 by Alfred Nobel. [Hungary.]

Dy'now, 1 dîñ'ôv; 2 dîñ'ôv, n. A town in N. Galicia, Austria-

Gö'ting-en, 1 gôt'îng-en; 2 gôt'îng-en, n. A town in Hanover province, Prussia.

Grey, 1 gré; 2 gré, Sir Edward (1862-), a British statesman; Foreign Secretary since 1905.

gun, 1 gun; 2 gun, n. A metal tube for firing projectiles by the force of gunpowder or other explosives. Guns are named



Maxim Rapid-fire Gun, U. S. Army Type.

a. seat; b. handlelock; c. rear sight; d. ammunition-box; e. ammunition; f. water-jacket; g. nozzle; h. steaming-tube; i. waterbox; j. elevating-mechanism; k. traversing-mechanism; l. front sight.

from their makers, as **Armstrong gun**, **Maxim gun**, **Krupp gun**, from their place of manufacture, as **Le Creusot gun**, **Woolwich gun**; from their use, **siege gun**, **field gun**; from special characteristics, as **machine gun**, **magazine gun**; or from their caliber, as **6-inch gun**, **12-inch gun**, **15-inch gun**. Compare **HOWITZER**. In military usage a gun is a piece of ordnance, and all portable firearms are called **small arms**.—**disappearing gun**, a rifled cannon mounted on a disappearing carriage. See **CARRIAGE**.—**re-tractile gun**, a breech-loading gun of 1½ to 8 in. caliber, with metal case ammunition.—**75-millimeter gun**, a gun of 7½ in. caliber, used by the French in the European war of 1914-1915.

gun'boat, 1 gun'bô't; 2 gun'bô't, n. A war-ship of small size and light draft, carrying heavy guns.

gun'pow'der, 1 gun'pô'âr; 2 gun'pô'âr, n. An explosive mixture of niter, charcoal, and sulfur;—**smokeless gunpowder**, a powder used as a propellant in guns and which makes very little smoke when exploded. It is a collodized and indurated cellulose nitrate.

Gur'kha, 1 gûr'kâ; 2 gûr'kâ, n. One of a famous fighting race of Hindu descent in Nepal, India; not subject to Great Britain.

H

Ha'ders-le'ben, 1 hâñ'ders-lê'bén; 2 hâñ'ders-lê'bén, n. A seaport town of Schleswig province, N. Prussia.

Han'ning, 1 hâñ'ning; 2 hâñ'ning, n. A town in South Holland, the capital of the Netherlands.

the Hague Tribunal, officially, **The Permanent Court of Arbitration**, a court for the settlement of international disputes; established 1899.

Hal'fond, 1 hâñ'fôñd; 2 hâñ'fôñd, n. A province in S. Belgium; capital, Mons.

Hal'dane, 1 hal'dâñ; 2 hal'dâñ, n. Richard Burdon Haldane, a British statesman; Secretary for War 1905-1912; Lord High Chancellor 1912-1914.

Ha'fie, 1 hâñ'fie; 2 hâñ'fie, n. A town in S. Devonshire, England.

Ha'man, 1 hâñ'manu; 2 hâñ'manu, n. A town in Hesse-Nassau province, Prussia, western central Germany.

hand'gre-nade, n. An explosive shell designed to be thrown by hand, and which explodes on impact.

han'gar, 1 hâñ'gâr or (F.) an'gâr'; 2 hâñ'gâr or (F.) an'gâr, n. A shed in which aeroplanes or balloons are stored.

Har't-pool, 1 hâñ't-pôl; 2 hâñ't-pôl, n. A seaport of N. E. England; bombarded by a German squadron, Dec. 1914.

Ha've're, 1 hâñ'ver; 2 hâñ'ver, n. A seaport city in Seine-Inférieure department, N. France; part of this city served as temporary capital of Belgium, 1914-1915.

Hel'go'land, 1 hêl'gôññ; 2 hêl'gôññ, n. A fortified island in the North Sea near the mouth of the Elbe; ceded to Germany by Great Britain, 1890; scene of German naval defeat, Aug. 28, 1914.

High'land'er, 1 hâñ'land'er; 2 hâñ'land'er, n. A native of the Scottish highlands; one of the soldiers in a Scottish kilts regiment, as **Black Watch Royal Highlanders**.

Hin'den'berg, 1 hîñ'den'berñ; 2 hîñ'den'berñ, Paul von Bencendorff und von.

Kie'len, 1 kîñ'len; 2 kîñ'len, n. A German general; commanded forces against Russia, 1914-1915.

Ho'hen'zol'ern, 1 hôñ'zôl'ern; 2 hôñ'zôl'ern, n. A princely family of Germany from which sprang the Prussian kings since 1701 and the German emperors since 1871.

Hook of Holland. A headland of W. Holland, off which German submarines sank the British cruisers "Aboukir," "Cressy," and "Hogue," Sept. 22, 1914.

Höt'sen-dorf, 1 hôt'sen-dôrñ; 2 hôt'sen-dôrñ, Baron Conrad von.

Chef of staff of the Austrian forces, 1914-1915.

Ho'p'le, 1 hôp'le; 2 hôp'le, n. A short cannon, light in proportion to caliber, for projecting shells at a low elevation. Compare **HOWITZER**.

Hun, 1 hum; 2 hûñ, n. One of a barbarous Asiatic race which invaded Europe in the fourth century.

hus'sar, 1 hûñ'sâr; 2 hûñ'sâr, n. A light-horse trooper armed with saber and carbine.

Hu'y, 1 hûñ'; 2 hûñ', n. A fortification town in E. Belgium; entered by Germans, 1914.

Hu'ys, 1 hûñ'; 2 hûñ', n. A fortification town in E. Belgium; entered by Germans, 1914.

Gol'tz, 1 gôl'ts; 2 gôl'ts, Kolmar, Baron von (1843-).

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The Literary Digest for March 20, 1915

By "dro-s'er-o-plane, 1 hñ'dro-s'er-o-plain; 2 hñ'dro-s'er-o-plane, n. An aeroplane so constructed as to be capable of alighting or traveling upon, traveling over, or rising from the water.

I

in'fan-try, n. Foot-soldier equipped with small arms: one of the three main branches of an army; cavalry and artillery being the other two.—mounted infantry, infantry mounted on horseback for purposes of rapid movement, but dismounting when in action; much employed in present operations in Europe.

in-tern', 1 in-tern': 2 in-ter'n', n. To shut within a particular place; oblige to remain in any place without permission to leave. Troops of belligerents coming into neutral territory are compelled to disarm and to remain there until the war ends. This applies also to warships staying at neutral ports beyond the time required for coaling or making indispensable repairs.

Hydroaeroplane.



Iron Cross. A Prussian order conferred for distinguished services in war; instituted in 1814 by Frederick William III. and revived in 1870 by William I.

J

ja-had, 1 ja-hôd'; 2 ja-hôd', n. [Ar.] A religious war of Mohammedans against the enemies of their faith. ja-had'; holy war.

Ja-ro-slaw, 1 yô-ro-slaw'; 2 yô-ro-slaw', n. A town on the San river, N. Galicia.

Ja'dar, 1 yô-dar; 2 yô-dar, n. A river and district in N. W. Serbia; Serians defeated Austrians, Aug. 17, 1914. Ja'dar'; Ya'dar'.

Jel'l-ko, 1 jel'ko; 2 jel'ko, Sir John Rushworth (1859-1915).

Joffre, 1 zôr'; 2 zhôr, Joseph (1853-). A French general; conducted campaign against German invasion, 1914-1915.

K

Kai'ser, 1 kai'ser; 2 kai'ser, n. The title of the German emperors since 1871.—Kai'ser Wilhelm Canal, a canal cut through the province of Holstein, Prussia; 61 m. long from the North Sea to the Baltic. Kai'l Canal.

Karls'ru-he, 1 kârls'ru-he; 2 karls'ru-he, n. A city, capital of Baden, S. Germany; a German battleship, protected cruiser and commerce-destroyer active in mid-Atlantic, 1914-1915.

Keel-ing Is'lands, 1 kâl'ing; 2 kâl'ing, n. A group of British Islands in the Indian ocean, S. W. of Java. See EMDEN.

kep't, 1 kep'; 2 kep', n. [F.] A flat-topped military cap with horizontal visor, as worn by the French army.

khâ'ki, 1 khâ'ki; 2 khâ'ki, n. [Anglo-Ind.] A light drab or greenish-brown material used for officers' and soldiers' uniforms. Khâ'ki.

Khe'div', 1 khé-div'; 2 khé-div', n. The title of the Turkish Viceroy of Egypt from 1867 to 1915, when the Khedive Abû al-Himma was deposed by the British and a sultan installed in his place. See EGYPT.

Ki-ao'chow', 1 ki-ur'chow'; 2 ki-ur'chow', n. A former German protectorate on the coast of China; also, its capital, a seaport; surrendered to British and Japanese allies, after siege, Nov. 7, 1914.

Kiel, 1 kîl'; 2 kîl', n. A fortified seaport at the western end of the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal, in Holstein province, N. Prussia.

Kle'e, 1 kîl'e; 2 kîl'e, n. A city in S. Russian Poland, capital of a government of the same name.

Klu'h-en-er, 1 klu'h-en'er; 2 klu'h-en'er, n. Khartum, Earl (1850-1915), a British general and administrator in India and Egypt; Secretary of State for War, 1914-1915.

Kluck, 1 kluk; 2 kluk, Alexander H. E. von (1846-1915).

Kö'nig's-berg, 1 kô'nig's-berg; 2 kô'nig's-berg, n. A fortified seaport in East Prussia province, N. E. Germany; menaced by Russian forces, Feb. 1, 1915.

Kra'kow, 1 kru'kow'; 2 kru'kow', n. An ancient city in W. Galicia; shelled by Russians, 1914.

Krupp Iron Works. A plant for the manufacture of guns, armor-plated ships, and other metal products, at Essen, W. Prussia.

Kul'tar', 1 kül'tar'; 2 kül'tar', n. [G.] Progress, advancement, and achievement in all forms of theory and practice, whether political, economic, scientific, social, or artistic, including the processes involved and the results attained, both mental and material; civilization.

L

La Bas'sée', 1 la ba'sé'; 2 lâ'ba'sé', n. A town in W. Nord department, N. France; destroyed in action between German and allied British and French forces, 1914.

La Fère, 1 la fér'; 2 la fér, n. A town in Aisne department, N. France; partly destroyed in action between German and French forces, Sept., 1914.

La Fere-en-Bray, 1 la fér-en-brâ'; 2 la fér-en-brâ', n. A town in Pas-de-Calais department, N. France; scene of severe fighting in European war, 1914.

Le Creu'sot', 1 krô'sot'; 2 erô'sot', n. A town in central France, noted for the manufacture of the Le Creusot gun.

Legion of Honor. [F.] An order of merit instituted by Napoleon Bonaparte, in 1802, as a reward for civil and military services.

Leip'sburg, 1 leip'sburg'; 2 leip'sburg', n. A division of Saxony kingdom, Germany; 1,375 sq. m. 2. Its capital; a historic manufacturing and commercial city; scene of "the battle of the nations" and victory of the Allies over the French, Oct. 16-19, 1813.

Lem'berg, 1 lem'bér'; 2 lem'bér', n. A fortified city, capital of Galicia, Austria; occupied by Russians, Sept. 3, 1914, after defeat of Germans and Austrians.

Lens, 1 lîñ'; 2 lîñ, n. A mining town in Pas-de-Calais department, N. France; occupied by Germans, 1914.

Le Pré'tre, 1 prâ'tr'; 2 le prâ'tr, n. A wooded region in the Argonne, France; scene of severe fighting between French and Germans, 1914-1915.

lev'y, 1 lev'; 2 lev'y, n. The act of collecting compulsorily,

or the money, goods, etc., so collected.—war'siev'y, n. A levy made on a country by invaders.

Le-râz'k', 1 lâ-râz'k'; 2 le-râz'k', n. A town in N. Galicia, Austria; occupied by Russia, 1914.

Li'ège, 1 lîñ'zh'; 2 li'zh', n. A fortified city in E. Belgium; taken, after siege, by Germans, Aug. 7, 1914. [S. Belgium

Li'gny', 1 lîñ'zh'; 2 li'zh', n. A village in Namur province, N. France; entered by Germans, 1914.

Li'l, 1 lîñ'; 2 lîñ, n. A city, capital of Nord department, N.

Lille, 1 lîñ'; 2 lîñ, n. A fortified town in N. Russian Poland; scene of severe fighting between Germans and Russians; 1914-1915; occupied by Germans, Dec. 6, 1914.

Long'wy', 1 lôñ'wî'; 2 lôñ'wî', n. A fortified town in N. France; entered by Germans, August 26, 1914.

Lou'val', 1 lôñ'vâ'; 2 lôñ'vâ', n. An ancient town near Brussels, Belgium; partly burned by Germans, Aug. 29, 1914, in reprisal for alleged attacks upon their troops by civilians.

Lu'ne'veille', 1 lôñ'vî'vî'; 2 lôñ'vî'vî', n. An ancient town in E. France; scene of severe fighting between French and Germans, 1914.

Lu'ne'vill', 1 lôñ'vî'vî'; 2 lôñ'vî'vî', n. A grand duchy between Belgium, France, and Germany; neutral territory; entered by Germany during her invasion of France, 1914-1915.

ly'd'ite, 1 lîñ'dit'; 2 lîñ'dit, n. An explosive used by the British forces and consisting of a composition of picric acid.

Ly's, 1 lîñ'; 2 lîñ, n. A river in N. France and Belgium; scene of severe fighting in European war, 1914-1915.

M

Mains, 1 maints; 2 mints, n. A city, capital of Rhein Hessen province, cent. Germany; imperial fortress. Ma'ven'ce', 1 mâñ'ce'; 2 mâñ'ce', n. A commercial city in N. Belgium; partly destroyed by the Germans in reprisal for alleged civilian attacks, 1914. Mech'lin', n.

Ménil', 1 mîñ'l'; 2 mîñ'l, n. A river in N. France, tributary of the Seine; scene of German reverse, Sept. 5-12, 1914.

Mau'beuge', 1 môñ'beug'; 2 môñ'beug', n. A town in Nord department, N. France; surrendered to Germans after siege, Aug. 7, 1914.

me'l-nit', 1 mel'nit'; 2 mel'nit, n. A high explosive used by the French forces of which the base is picric acid.

Meuse, 1 mîñ's; 2 mûs; 3 mûs, n. A river in E. France and Belgium; scene of severe fighting between Germans and French and Belgians, 1914-1915.

Meu's-son', 1 meñ's-son'; 2 meñ's-son', n. A fortified town in Ardenne department, N. France; entered by Germans, 1914.

Mille'rand', 1 mil'ruñ'; 2 mil'ruñ', n. Alexandre (1859-1915), French Minister for War, 1914-1915.

mine, n. Mû. A cavity containing an explosive charge, as for blowing up a fort; also a case containing such a charge floating on or near, or anchored beneath, the surface of the water, to destroy an enemy's vessel.—mine'lay'er, m. sweeper, n. A ship with an apparatus for laying or displacing mines.—submarine contact'm., a metal case, containing an explosive charge and an operating apparatus, anchored by wire to some surface below the surface of the water.

mi'tral'leuse', 1 mi'tral'ye'üs'; 2 mi'tral'ye'üs', n. [F.] A breech-loading machine-gun of several grouped barrels meant to be fired together or in succession. [Poland.

Mia'wa, 1 miñ'wa'; 2 miñ'wa, n. A town in N. Russian mon'o-plane, 1 mon'o-plane; 2 mon'o-plane, n. A form of aeroplane having but one supporting plane.

Mons, 1 môñ'; 2 môñ, n. A city, capital of Hainaut province, Belgium; scene of British reverse, Aug. 23-24, 1914.

Mond'ri'd'if'er', 1 môñ'dri'dif'er', n. A town in S. France.

Mont'fan'con', 1 mon'fan'con'; 2 mon'fan'con', n. A town in Seine-et-Oise department, N. France.

Mont'fan'con', 1 mon'fan'con'; 2 mon'fan'con', n. A town in Meuse department, N. E. France; scene of severe fighting between French and Germans, 1914.

mor'tar, n. A short piece of ordnance with a large bore for firing large-caliber shells at great angles of elevation (45° or more) so as to drop upon the object aimed at.

Mül'haus'en, 1 müñ'haus'en; 2 müñ'haus'en, n. A town in S. Alsace, Germany; entered by French invaders, 1914-1915.

N

Na'mur', 1 na'mûr'; 2 nâ'mûr', n. A fortified city in S. W. Belgium; taken by Germans, Aug. 23, 1914.

neu'fral'ly, 1 neu'fral'ly; 2 neu'fral'ly, n. The state of a nation which takes no part in a war between two or more other nations, but continues friendly relations with the belligerents. Neutral states may not lend money to either side, guarantee a loan, or allow the passage of belligerent troops through their borders.

Nie'f-las', 1 nîñ'f-las'; 2 nîñ'f-las, n. Grand Duke (1856-1915), Russian commander-in-chief in European War, 1914-1915.

Nietz'sch', 1 niet'sch'; 2 niet'sch, n. Friedrich Wilhelm (1844-1900). A German philosopher; died insane. —Nietzsch'e-can', 1. a. Of or pertaining to F. W. Nietzsche or his teachings. 2. n. A supporter of Nietzsche or of his philosophy.

Niv'eu'port', 1 nîñ'pôr'; 2 nîñ'pôr', n. A town in West Flanders, Belgium; damaged during severe fighting between Belgians and Germans, 1914-1915.

Nish', 1 nîñ'; 2 nîñ, n. A fortified city in S. Servia; temporary capital during Austrian invasion, 1914.

Nis's, 1 nîñ'; 2 nîñ, n. A town in the army or navy but having duties other than that of fighting, as a chaplain or surgeon. 2. One not enrolled in the army or navy.

No've'geor'g-er'sk', 1 nô've'geôr'g-er'sk'; 2 nô've'geôr'g-er'sk', n. A fortress town in N. Russian Poland, at the junction of the Bug with the Vistula.

O

ob-serv'er, n. Aero. The person who accompanies the pilot of an aeroplane for the purpose of making observations, taking notes of the enemy's positions, etc.

o-de'ssa', 1 o-de'ssa'; 2 o-de'ssa, n. A seaport in S. Russia, on the Black Sea; shelled by Turkish navy, 1914.

Oise, 1 ôñ'; 2 ôñ, n. A department in N. France. 2. A river in N. France and Belgium; scene of many severe encounters in European War, 1914-1915.

ord'er'er, n. An honor or dignity conferred by a sovereign or government; also, the insignia of such honor. —Distinguished Service Order, 1. O. D. S. O. An order founded in 1880 by Queen Victoria and awarded to military officers.

ord'er', n. Of Merit, a British order founded in 1902 by King Edward VII, for naval and military officers.

ord'nance, n. A general name for all weapons of war; especially, artillery.

Os-tend', 1 ôñ-tend'; 2 ôñ-tend', n. A seaport in West Flanders, Belgium; entered by Germans, 1914; subsequently shelled by British war-ships and aircraft.

O-tran'to, 1 o-tran'to'; 2 o-tran'to, n. Strait between the Adriatic and the Mediterranean seas. [France.

Oureq', 1 urk'; 2 urk, n. A river in Alsace department, N. France.

Le Puy-en-Velay', 1 le pü'eñ-vâlay'; 2 le pü'eñ-vâlay', n. A division of Saxony kingdom, Germany; 1,375 sq. m. 2. Its capital; a historic manufacturing and commercial city; scene of "the battle of the nations" and victory of the Allies over the French, Oct. 16-19, 1813.

Lem'berg, 1 lem'bér'; 2 lem'bér', n. A fortified city, capital of Galicia, Austria; occupied by Russians, Sept. 3, 1914, after defeat of Germans and Austrians.

Lens, 1 lîñ'; 2 lîñ, n. A mining town in Pas-de-Calais department, N. France; occupied by Germans, 1914.

La Ven'tie, 1 le vîñ'ti'; 2 le vîñ'ti', n. A town in Pas-de-Calais department, N. France; scene of severe fighting in European war, 1914.

Le Creu'sot', 1 krô'sot'; 2 erô'sot', n. A town in central France, noted for the manufacture of the Le Creusot gun.

Legion of Honor. [F.] An order of merit instituted by Napoleon Bonaparte, in 1802, as a reward for civil and military services.

Leip'sburg, 1 leip'sburg'; 2 leip'sburg', n. A town, capital of Aisne department, N. France; occupied by Germans, 1914.

Le Prâ'tre, 1 prâ'tr'; 2 le prâ'tr, n. A wooded region in the Argonne, France; scene of severe fighting between French and Germans, 1914-1915.

lev'y, 1 lev'; 2 lev'y, n. The act of collecting compulsorily,

Orange p. (Russian). Yellow p. (French). Gray p. (Belgian), and Red p. (Austrian), from the color of the covers. par'ley, 1 pâr'lé; 2 par'ley, n. An oral conference, as with an enemy on the battle-field; a discussion of terms.

Pau, 1 pô; 2 pô, Paul Mary Cesar Gerald (1848-1915). A French general in the war of 1914-1915.

per'f'-scope, 1 per'-skôp; 2 per'-skôp, n. An instrument of vision of the telescope; a glass tube capable of reflecting the rays from any part of the horizon down a vertical tube; used for the guidance of submarine boats.

Pe'tro'-grad', 1 pe'tro'-grad; 2 pe'tro'-grad, n. A city at E. end of Gulf of Finland; capital of Russia; name changed from St. Petersburg, Sept. 1, 1914.

pe'trol', 1 pi'trol'; 2 pe'trol', n. Gasoline.

pi'lot, n. Aero. One who controls the operation of a flying-machine, balloon, etc., as distinguished from a passenger.

piou'-'pion', 1 piou'-'pion'; 2 piou'-'pion', n. [F.] A French soldier of the line; popular name.

pist'ol, n. A pistol having a curved stock or butt to fit the hand and a short barrel. The form now chiefly used is the revolver.—automatic pistol, a pistol so constructed that after the first shot is fired the others are discharged by automatic mechanism, if the trigger is held.

Poin'ca're', 1 pwan'ka're'; 2 pwan'ka're, n. Raymond (1860-1915). A French statesman; President of France, 1913.

Pont'-'Mous'son', 1 pôñ'-'mous'son'; 2 pôñ'-'mous'son', n. A town in N. E. France; scene of much severe fighting between French and Germans, 1914-1915.

po'ntoon', 1 po'ntoon'; 2 po'ntoon', n. A flat-bottomed boat, air-tight cylinder or the like, used in the construction of floating bridges, to support the roadway; also, a bridge so supported.—pontoon bridge, a bridge supported on pontoons.—po'ntoon', 1 po'ntoon'; 2 po'ntoon', n. The carriages conveying materials for pontoon bridges.

pour'par'le', 1 pour'par'le'; 2 pour'par'le', n. [F.] A preliminary conference or consultation.

prisoner of war. Internat. Law. A combatant or person in arms taken by the enemy by capture or surrendered during a time of war. By extension, any one (1) attached to a hostile army for active aid; (2) eligible for military service but prevented from serving, through detention by an opposing belligerent.

prise', n. Internat. Law. Property, as a vessel and cargo, captured by a belligerent at sea in conformity with the laws of war.—prise'-'court', n. A court which decides upon the legality of the capture of a prize and determines whether the vessel shall be condemned or released.

pro'jec'tile, 1 pro'je'ktîl'; 2 pro'je'ktîl, n. A missile (commonly elongated) for discharge from a gun or cannon. See PROJECTILE.

Priss'nyazh', 1 pâñ'nyazh'; 2 pâñ'nyazh, n. A fortified town in S. Russian Poland; captured by Germans, Feb. 24, 1915.

Prze'my'sl, 1 phe'my'sl; 2 phe'my'sl, n. A fortified town in central Poland; besieged by Russia, 1914-1915.

Put'nik', 1 put'nik'; 2 put'nik, n. Radomir. A Servian general; defeated Austrians at Jar, Aug. 17-21, and Maljen Heights, Dec. 3-7, 1914.

Pontoon Bridge. Showing Method of Construction.

1. Pontoon. 2. Sails. 3. Cresset. 4. Ribon.

5. Pontoon Bridge. Showing Method of Construction.

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earth for which is thrown up in front to afford protection: a defense for riflemen or skirmishers.

Roubaix, 1 rō'ba; 2 rō'ba, n. A town in Nord department, N. France.

Roulers, 1 rō'le; 2 rō'le, n. A town in central West Flanders province, Belgium.

S

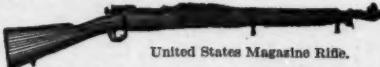
Saarbrück, 1 sār'brik; 2 sār'brik, n. A town in Rhine province, Prussia, Germany; taken by Napoleon III., and retaken by William I., Aug. 1870.

Saint-Dié, 1 sānt'dē; 2 sānt'dē, n. A town in Vosges department, N. France.

Saint-Omer, 1 sānt'ō'mār; 2 sānt'ō'mār, n. A town in Pas-de-Calais province, N. France.

Saint-Petersburg. See PETROGRAD.

Saint-Quentin, 1 sānt'kōnt'ān; 2 sānt'kōnt'ān, n. A town in Aisne department, N. France; scene of severe fighting between French and Germans in 1914.



United States Magazine Rifle.



Mechanism of United States Magazine Rifle.

A, cocking-piece; **B**, spring; **C**, safety-lock thumb-piece; **D**, sleeve; **E**, safety lock-spring; **F**, malting-piece; **G**, spring-piece; **H**, follower; **I**, bolt; **J**, assiter; **K**, receiver; **L**, barrel; **M**, movable band; **N**, lock; **O**, hand-piece; **P**, gun-barrel; **Q**, gun-barrel bushing; **R**, trigger; **S**, trigger-piece; **T**, safety-stop-spring; **U**, floor-sight catch; **V**, wire-spring; **W**, seat; **X**, stock-screw; **Y**, bolt stop-spring; **Z**, magazine; **a**, floor-sight; **b**, magazine-spring; **c**, guard-screw; **d**, stock.

Saar, 1 sār'br; 2 sār'br, n. A river in Aisne department, N. France; scene of severe fighting between French and Germans, 1914.

Saia, 1 sā'ē; 2 sā'ē, n. A river in Galicia; scene of severe fighting between Russians and Austrians, 1914-1915.

sap, 1 sāp; 2 sāp, n. A deep narrow ditch cut at an angle toward an enemy's works, the head of which is protected by a mound of earth, known as the **sap'head**.—**sap'per**, n. A soldier employed in making saps or trenches.

Sava, 1 sāv'ā; 2 sāv'ā, n. A river in Bosnia, Servia, and Austria; scene of severe fighting between Servians and Austrians, 1914.

Sear, 1 skār'brō; 2 skār'brō, n. A seaport and watering-place of N. E. England; bombarded by a German submarine, Dec. 16, 1914.

seas, 1 sēz; 2 sēz, n. A place out to observe and to get information regarding the movements, strength, position, etc., of an enemy in war; applied in the same sense to a war-vessel.

cycle scout, a scout mounted on a bicycle or a motor-cycle.—**sair**, n. An observer in a war-aeroplane. [sea-plane, n. A hydroaeroplane specially designed for use at search-light].—**sail**, n. A powerful electric arc-light set in a reflector, and so mounted that a beam of intensely brilliant light may be thrown in any direction for search or signaling.

Selne, 1 sēl'nē; 2 sēl'nē, n. A river in N. W. France which flows

Sen, 1 sēn'ē; 2 sēn'ē, n. A town in Oise department, N. France; 30 miles from Paris; reached by German army, Sept. 2, 1914.

Sepr, 1 sēp'ē; 2 sēp'ē, n. [of Bosnia] A river in Bosnia, Servia, or Croatia. A native of Servia, or of Bosnia, Herzegovina, Montenegro, and Croatia.

sharp'shooter, n. One skilled with the rifle; a marksman.

shell, n. A hollow metallic projectile for cannon filled with an explosive, which is fired either by a time-fuse or by impact; also, a projectile designed for breech-loading small arms. See **PROJECTILE**; **ARMOR-PIERCING SHELL**, a shell made of a special steel, with a hard-tempered point, especially designed to pierce through armor.

shell-tor'stēch, n., pl. Trenches facing the enemy's lines and roughly roofed over so as to protect the men from shrapnel and the weather.

shield, n. In modern gunnery, a screen of steel protecting guns and the men who serve them.

shot, n. 1. A missile, as a ball of iron, or a bullet, or pellet of lead, to be discharged from a firearm; also, such bullets or pellets collectively. 2. The act of shooting; the discharge of a missile from a firearm.—**blast**, shot, a charge of gunpowder exploded with powder without a projectile.—**solid**, shot, a cannon-ball as distinguished from a shell or explosive projectile.

shrapnel, 1 shrap'nel; 2 shrap'nēl, n. A shell filled with bullets and having a bursting-charge to explode it at any given point in its flight. See **ILLUS.** under **PROJECTILE**.

shot, n. A device, as a point, ring, or perforated piece, attached to the front or rear of a gun to enable one to point it with accuracy.

Shih, 1 shē; 2 shē, n. One of a religious and military sect founded in British India in the 16th century.

Shle'sha, 1 shēl'shā; 2 shēl'shā, n. A province in S. E. Prussia; capital, Breslau. A crownland and duchy in N. Austria.

Skup'shī-na, 1 skup'shī-nā, n. [Serv.] 1. The Serbian parliament. 2. The Montenegrin national assembly.

snipe, s. To shoot at (members of the enemy's troops) at long range and usually from ambush.—**sniper**, n.

Sols'sons, 1 sōl'sōn; 2 sōl'sōn, n. A fortified city in Aisne department, N. France; scene of severe fighting between French and Germans, 1914-1915.

Somme, 1 sōm; 2 sōm, n. A river in N. France.

Spee, 1 spē; 2 spē, **Graf von** (1861-1914). A German rear-admiral; won down with his flagship, the *Scharnhorst*, in the battle of the Falkland Islands.

spy, n. [arcs, 1 spī; 2 spī, pl.] 1. A person who, acting clandestinely, or on false pretences, obtains, or seeks to obtain, information in the zone of operations of belligerent with the intention of communicating it to the hostile party. By the law of war, a spy is liable, if caught, to the penalty of death.

Soldiers not in disguise, who have penetrated into the zone of operations of a hostile army to obtain information, are not considered **spies**. Similarly, **soldiers** or **civilians**, carrying out their mission openly, charged with the delivery of despatches destined either for their own army or for that of the enemy: . . . likewise individuals sent in balloons to deliver despatches, and generally to maintain communication between the various parts of an army or a territory. **The Hague War-Regulations**. Art. 29.

A **spy** taken in the act cannot be punished without previous trial, and a **spy** who, after rejoining the army to which he belongs, is subsequently captured by the enemy, is a prisoner of war, and not liable for his previous acts of espionage. **The Hague War-Regulations**. Art. 30 and 31.

The **scout** is the one who is employed to obtain information of the numbers, movements, etc., of an enemy. The **scout** lurks on the outskirts of the hostile army with such concealment as the case admits of, but without disguise; a **spy** enters in disguise within the enemy's lines. A **scout**, if captured, has the rights of a prisoner of war; a **spy** is held to have forfeited all rights, and is liable, in case of capture, to capital punishment. An **emissary** is rather political than military; rather sent to influence opponents secretly than to obtain information concerning them; so far as he does the latter, he is a **scout**. See **ILLUS.** **spies**.

The **person** who in time of peace secretly tries to obtain information about the forces, armaments, fortifications, or defenses of a country in order to supply it to another country.

Stettin, 1 stēt'in or (G.) stēt'in; 2 stēt'in or (G.) stēt'in, n. A seaport town, capital of Pomerania province, Prussia.

Stor thing |, 1 stōr thing |; 2 stōr thing |, n. The Norwegian parliament.

Stroe, 1 strō'ē; 2 strō'ē, n. [distr.] **Frederick C. D.** (1850-). A British admiral; victor of the battle of the Falkland Islands. See **FALKLAND ISLANDS**.

submarine boat. A boat that may be submerged by letting water into its tanks, or by horizontal rudders, and then pro-



Electric Submarine.

pedled under water, for the purpose of firing torpedoes, etc. Existing types of submarines are small, from 250 to 600 tons, with a relatively small cruising radius. The United States now has building several of 1,200 tons displacement with a cruising radius of 3,500 miles, and a speed of 21 knots on the surface and 16 knots under the surface, and it is claimed that the German submarines of the U-21 type are even more powerful. **sub'mar'ine**, n. **submarine gun**, a gun for firing a torpedo or other projectile from a port below the surface of the water.

sub-mers'ble, 1 sub'mers'ble; 2 sub'mers'ble, n. A submarine boat proper; one capable of complete submersion.

sub-mers'ible, 1 sub'mers'ble; 2 sub'mers'ble, n. A submarine boat capable of partial submersion.

Suez Canal, 1 sūz'ē; 2 sūz'ē, n. A canal across the Isthmus of Suez, Egypt, 100 m. from the Red Sea to the Mediterranean; controlled by Great Britain, open in war and peace to all vessels with the direction of flag, on payment of tolls. **sub'mar'ine**, n. A Mohammedan sovereign ruler, specifically the sovereign of Turkey and (since 1915) the nominal ruler of Egypt under British control.

T

Tann'nen-berg, 1 tān'nēn-bērñ; 2 tān'nēn-bērñ, n. A village in East Prussia province, Prussia; Germans defeated Russians, Aug. 26-29, 1914.

tar'get, 1 tār'get; 2 tār'get, n. A mark or a person to be shot at.

Tar'now, 1 tār'nōv; 2 tār'nōv, n. A town in W. Galicia, Austria; [entered by the Russians, December, 1914].

tau'be, 1 tau'bē; 2 tau'bē, n. monoplane of a type used by the German army; so called from the inventor.

Ter'ry-fo'e, 1 tēr'ry-fō'ē; 2 tēr'ry-fō'ē, n. A town in East Flanders, central Belgium; heroically, but unsuccessfully, defended against bombardment by the Germans, Sept. 18, 1914.

ter'r-to'ri'al, n. [Gt. Brit.] A member of the territorial army formed for home defense from the militia, upon its reorganization.

Thann, 1 thān; 2 thān, n. A town in S. Alsace, Germany.

Thi'au'court, 1 thi'ō'kōr'; 2 thi'ō'kōr', n. A small town in N. E. France on the Lorraine border.

Thion'ville, 1 tēō'vēl'; 2 tēō'vēl', n. A fortified town in S. West Prussia province, Prussia.

Thou'ront, 1 tōr'ōnt'; 2 tōr'ōnt', n. A town in West Flanders province, Belgium.

Thou'ront, 1 tōr'ōnt'; 2 tōr'ōnt', n. A town in East Prussia province, Germany; threatened by Russian forces, 1915.

Tir'pitz, 1 tēr'pēts'; 2 tēr'pēts', n. A town in E. Brandenburg province, Germany.

Tir'pitz, 1 tēr'pēts; 2 tēr'pēts, **Alfred P. Frederick von** (1849-). Grand Admiral of the German navy.

Private in Territorial Army. A private in the Territorial Army.

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HISTORY-OF-THE-EUROPEAN-WAR

THE AUSTRO-SERVIAN QUARREL

JUNE 28, 1914.—The Archduke Francis Ferdinand, heir to the throne of Austria-Hungary, and his morganatic wife, the Duchess of Hohenberg, are assassinated in Sarajevo, Bosnia, by a Servian student.

JULY 2.—Gabrinovics, who made an unsuccessful attempt upon the life of the Archduke, makes a sworn statement implicating the Secretary of the Pan-Servian Union and others in the murder of the Austrian heir.

JULY 23.—Austria sends an ultimatum to Servia.

JULY 24.—Servia requests an extension of time for consideration of the ultimatum, but the request is refused.

JULY 25.—Servia concedes all of Austria's demands save that of Austrian participation in the investigation of the Austrian Archduke's murder, and asks for Hague mediation. The Austrian Minister leaves Belgrade, declaring this reply to be unsatisfactory. King Peter of Servia withdraws from Belgrade, on the frontier, to Kragujevatz.

JULY 26.—Efforts for peace are made by London, Paris, and St. Petersburg, altho it is reported that hostilities between Servian and Austrian forces have already begun.

JULY 27.—Especial efforts are made by Sir Edward Grey to secure non-interference by other Powers in the Austro-Servian conflict, and to obtain a conference of Powers to assure neutrality.

JULY 28.—**Austria declares war on Servia.**

JULY 29.—An Austrian force attacks Belgrade.

MOBILIZATION, DECLARATION, AND INVASION

JULY 28.—Germany refuses to consider the peace conference in London suggested by Sir Edward Grey. The Kaiser holds an all-day conference with his Ministers. Socialist antiwar riots take place in Paris. Russian forces are beginning to be massed upon the western border.

JULY 29.—Mobilization continues in Russia, Germany, and France. The British first fleet leaves Portland under sealed orders.

JULY 30.—Germany sends an ultimatum to Russia, demanding that Russian mobilization cease within twenty-four hours, else Germany will mobilize.

JULY 31.—Negotiations by telegraph are carried on between the Czar, the Kaiser, and King George, seeking a peaceful solution of the impending quarrel. Germany, with the exception of the Kingdom of Bavaria, declares martial law. Jean Léon Jaurès, the famous French Socialist leader, is assassinated in a Paris café.

AUGUST 1.—Emperor Francis Joseph orders a general mobilization of the Austrian Army and Navy. **Germany declares war upon Russia.** The French Cabinet orders general mobilization.

AUGUST 2.—German troops enter Luxembourg. An ultimatum demanding free passage for German troops is addressed to Belgium.

AUGUST 3.—Belgium appeals to England for diplomatic aid. **Germany declares war on France.**

AUGUST 4.—England demands that Germany observe Belgian neutrality unreservedly. Berlin rejects the ultimatum. **Great Britain declares war on Germany.** The French Minister of War declares that a state of war exists with Germany. German troops attack Liège, Belgium. Engagements occur between Germans and French at the French border near Belfort. President Wilson issues the proclamation of the United States's neutrality.

AUGUST 5.—**Austria declares war on Russia.** **Montenegro declares war on Austria.** **Belgium declares war on Germany.** In addition to the German army in Luxembourg and that crossing the border near Belfort, a third division enters France east of Nancy, from Lorraine. Lord Kitchener goes into the British Cabinet as Secretary of State for War. President Wilson as head of the greatest neutral State signatory to the Hague Convention tenders his good offices for peace to any and all of the conflicting nations of Europe.

AUGUST 6.—**Italy notifies Great Britain that she will remain neutral.** **Servia declares war on Germany.** French troops cross into Alsace.

AUGUST 8.—**Portugal announces her alliance with Great Britain.**

AUGUST 10.—**France declares war on Austria.** Servian troops invade Bosnia, assisted by Montenegrins.

AUGUST 12.—**Great Britain declares war on Austria-Hungary.** **Montenegro declares war on Germany.**

AUGUST 14.—Servians and Montenegrins advance into Herzegovina.

AUGUST 15.—Japan sends an ultimatum to Germany, demanding the withdrawal of German ships from Eastern waters and the surrender of Kiaochow.

AUGUST 23.—**Japan declares war upon Germany.**

AUGUST 25.—**Austria declares war on Japan.**

AUGUST 27.—**Austria declares war on Belgium.**

AUTUMN CAMPAIGNS

AUGUST 7.—**Belgium—Liège falls into German hands.**

AUGUST 11.—**Belgium**—A circling movement of the extreme right wing of the German advance begins, finally reaching Brussels.

AUGUST 16.—**France**—The first British expeditionary force lands on the Continent. **Servia**—Austrians and Servians engage on the Jadar River.

AUGUST 17.—**Belgium**—The Belgian Government moves from Brussels to Antwerp. **France**—A five-day battle begins in Lorraine, ending in the repulse of the French across the frontier. **East Prussia**—Russian troops cross the border, and engage the Germans at Stallupönen.

AUGUST 20.—**Belgium**—The van of the German Army arrives at Brussels. The Belgian Army retreats on Antwerp.

AUGUST 21.—**Belgium**—The Germans enter Brussels. The attack upon Namur is begun. **South Africa**—German forces invade British territory.

AUGUST 23.—**Belgium**—Namur falls, and the Germans continue westward against Mons. French and English forces move northward against the right wing of the German advance. **Northeastern France**—The Germans occupy Lunéville.

AUGUST 24.—**Belgium**—Zeppelin bombs fall in Antwerp. The retreat of the English regiments from Mons begins.

AUGUST 25.—**Galicia**—The Russians reach to a point within eighty miles of Lemberg.

AUGUST 26.—**Belgium**—The Germans burn Louvain. **North-eastern France**—The Germans take Longwy. **West Africa**—The British from Nigeria conquer German Togoland.

AUGUST 27.—**East Prussia**—At Oertelsburg, near Allenstein, a three-day battle begins, resulting in a Russian defeat. **The Far East**—Japan blockades Kiaochow.

AUGUST 28.—**Belgium**—The Allied retreat from Mons slackens. **Galicia**—Russians advance on Lemberg. **Central Africa**—Germans attack the Belgian Congo. **Naval**—The Germans lose three small cruisers in a skirmish off Helgoland.

AUGUST 29.—**France**—One wing of the German force approaches Amiens, while an eastern portion descends the Oise toward Paris. La Fere, eighty miles from Paris, is captured.

AUGUST 30.—**France**—Amiens is taken. Paris prepares for a siege. The Germans advance in a line from Amiens to Laon, forcing back the French left.

AUGUST 31.—**East Prussia**—General von Hindenburg, after a three-day combat, vanquishes the Russian invaders in the Masurian Lakes region.

SEPTEMBER 1.—**France**—Germans reach Compiegne, forty miles from Paris.

SEPTEMBER 2.—**France**—The German advance, a few miles north of Chantilly, is turned abruptly southeast, and directed against the center of the Allies' line.

SEPTEMBER 3.—**France**—The French capital is transferred to Bordeaux. The Germans reach the valley of the Marne. **Galicia**—Lemberg is occupied by the Russians. **General**—The Prince of Wied leaves Albania.

SEPTEMBER 4.—**France**—The Germans cross the Marne.

SEPTEMBER 5.—**France**—The French left wing commences to surround and turn the German right. **General**—Representatives of Great Britain, France, and Russia sign an agreement that none of the three shall make terms of peace without the concurrence of the others.

SEPTEMBER 7.—**France**—The Germans take Maubeuge, a

fortress of the first line of French defense. The German retreat back across the Marne begins. **Galicia**—The Russians capture Nikoiaef and Mikolajow, south of Lemberg.

SEPTEMBER 8.—**France**—The German forces are driven steadily back across the Marne.

SEPTEMBER 10.—**France**—The Germans are driven into a V-shaped position at Vitry, where they assume the defensive. **Galicia**—The Russians are victorious at Ravarussa, forty miles north of Lemberg, taking many prisoners.

SEPTEMBER 13.—**France**—The French regain Soissons. The Battle of the Aisne begins. **East Africa**—German forces invade British East Africa.

SEPTEMBER 17.—**Northeastern France**—The Germans suffer a repulse at Nancy.

SEPTEMBER 19.—**France**—Reims is bombarded and the cathedral set on fire. **East Prussia**—The Russians are driven across the border into Suwalki. **Galicia**—The Russians cross the San River.

SEPTEMBER 21.—**Galicia**—Jaroslav is taken by the Russians. **Servia**—The Austrian army of invasion is crushed in an engagement near the Drina River.

SEPTEMBER 22.—**France**—The Germans gain the heights of Craonne, near Reims. **Galicia**—The Russians invest Peremysl. **Naval**—The German submarine *U-9* sinks the British cruisers *Hogue*, *Cressy*, and *Aboukir* in the North Sea, with a British loss of 1,133 men.

SEPTEMBER 23.—**East Prussia**—General von Hindenburg forces the Russians across the Niemen River.

SEPTEMBER 24.—**France**—The Allies occupy Péronne. **East Prussia**—A Russian force from the south occupies Soldau.

SEPTEMBER 25.—**East Prussia**—Von Hindenburg makes a terrible effort to cross the Niemen, but fails.

SEPTEMBER 26.—**France**—The Germans capture St. Quentin. **East Prussia**—Von Hindenburg falls back on Augustovo and makes an assault on Ossowice. **Galicia**—Peremysl is heavily bombarded. **The Far East**—The Japanese take Weihsien, in the province of Shantung.

SEPTEMBER 27.—**France**—The Allied attack is forced back on Albert.

SEPTEMBER 28.—**Belgium**—The siege of Antwerp begins. **Central Poland**—The Russians advance in the direction of Posen, engaging the Germans at the Prussian frontier, where a stand is made. **Galicia**—Russians advance over the Karpathians into Hungary.

SEPTEMBER 30.—**The Far East**—The Japanese begin the bombardment of Kiaochow.

OCTOBER 1.—**France**—Heavy fighting begins north of Arras. **Northeastern France**—The Germans cross the Woëvre plains in a north and south line, 14 miles east of Verdun. **General**—Austria expresses official regret for the damage done Italian shipping by Austrian mines and promises an indemnity.

OCTOBER 2.—**East Prussia**—The week's fighting about Augustovo ends with a German defeat and expulsion from Poland.

OCTOBER 3.—**France**—The transference of the British force to Belgium begins. **Galicia**—The Russians take Tarnow.

OCTOBER 4.—**Galicia**—Reinforcements from Krakow halt the Russian advance.

OCTOBER 5.—**Belgium**—The Belgian seat of government is removed from Antwerp to Ostend. **The Far East**—The Japanese occupy German holdings in the Marshall Islands.

OCTOBER 6.—**Northeastern France**—The Germans capture Camp-des-Romains, near Saint-Mihiel. **Poland**—A German attack forms along the Polish border, striking northeast at Warsaw.

OCTOBER 7.—**East Prussia**—Reinforcements from Königsberg check the advance of the Russians, the latter occupy Lyek. **The Far East**—The Japanese seize the Caroline Islands.

OCTOBER 9.—**Belgium**—Antwerp falls.

OCTOBER 10.—**France**—The Germans concentrate on their effort, destined to last many weeks, to drive downward on Paris via the unfortified stretch of 100 miles between Arras and the sea. **General**—Charles, King of Roumania, dies.

OCTOBER 12.—**Galicia**—Austrian reinforcements relieve Peremysl temporarily. To the north, along the San River, a long, indecisive battle begins between Austrian and Russian forces. **South Africa**—Martial law is proclaimed throughout the Union of South Africa. **General**—Ferdinand, the new King of Roumania, takes his oath of office.

OCTOBER 13.—**Belgium**—The Belgian Government removes to Havre. **France**—The Allies' advance pushes across the Belgian border. **Poland**—The hostile forces engage, within 20 miles of Warsaw, in the Battle of the Vistula..

OCTOBER 15.—**Belgium**—The Germans occupy Ostend.

OCTOBER 16.—**France**—The reenforced Allied north wing

swings in on Lille, retaking Armentières. The first Battle of Ypres begins. **Northeastern France**—Germans at Saint-Mihiel are forced back toward the Alsatian border. **Naval**—The British cruiser *Hawke* is sunk by the German submarine *U-9*.

OCTOBER 18.—**Belgium**—The Belgian Army joins the Allied north wing. **Russian Poland**—In the Battle of the Vistula, Russian reinforcements outflank the German left and attack the German right simultaneously, turning the tide of battle.

OCTOBER 19.—**Belgium**—British gunboats in the Channel bombard the Germans at Nieuport. **Servia**—The Servian Army surrounds Serajevo.

OCTOBER 24.—**Belgium**—The Germans cross the Yser River.

OCTOBER 25.—**Central Poland**—Lodz and Radom are retaken by the Russians. **South Africa**—A rebellion is started by General de Wet and General Beyers.

OCTOBER 27.—**Naval**—The British superdreadnought *Audacious* is torpedoed off the north coast of Ireland. Reports of its subsequent sinking or salvage are in dispute.

OCTOBER 29.—**Turkey**—A Turkish cruiser begins hostilities against Russia by the bombardment of the town of Theodosia, in the Crimea. Odessa also is bombarded.

OCTOBER 30.—**Belgium**—The Belgian Army destroys several dikes, flooding the lower Yser valley and driving the Germans inland about Dixmude.

EASTERN MANEUVERS, AND THE ENTRANCE OF TURKEY; THE WINTER DEADLOCK IN THE WEST

NOVEMBER 1.—**Turkey**—The Turks bombard Sebastopol. **Naval**—A naval engagement occurs off the coast of Chile, in which the British lose two cruisers.

NOVEMBER 2.—**Turkey**—The bombardment of the Dardanelles by an Anglo-French fleet begins. The Turks begin to advance on Egypt.

NOVEMBER 3.—**Naval**—A German squadron raids the British coast near Yarmouth and a British submarine is sunk. **Turkey** breaks off diplomatic relations with the Allies.

NOVEMBER 5.—**East Prussia**—Russians attack to the east and south and occupy Mlawa. **Turkey**—England and France declare war on Turkey. Russian troops invade Turkish Armenia.

NOVEMBER 6.—**Western**—The Germans capture a strategic point in the Argonne near Vienne-le-Château. **Southern Poland**—The retreating Germans make a firm stand at Czenstochow. Above, the Russians reach Pleschen, in Silesia. **Galicia**—The Russians claim a great victory in the reoccupation of Jaroslav. The Austrians retreat on Krakow. **Servia**—The Austrians capture Kostajnik. **The Far East**—Tsing-tao, the German stronghold in China, is surrendered to the Japanese.

NOVEMBER 8.—**South Africa**—The rebel force under General Beyers is dispersed by General Lambert's command.

NOVEMBER 9.—**Western**—Desperate fighting marks the German effort to cross the Yser and take Dixmude. **East Prussia**—The Germans defeat a Russian force at Wyschtyz Lake. **South Africa**—The rebel general De Wet overcomes a British command under General Cronje near Doornberg.

NOVEMBER 10.—**East Prussia**—The Russians are pushed back at Wirballen, but hold at Lyek and Soldau. **Naval**—The German cruiser *Emden* is destroyed at the Keeling Cocos Islands.

NOVEMBER 11.—**Western**—The Germans cross the Yser and capture Dixmude. **Galicia**—Peremysl is reinvested by the Russians. **Naval**—A British torpedo-boat, the *Niger*, in harbor at Deal, is sunk by a raiding German submarine.

NOVEMBER 12.—**East Prussia**—General Rennenkampf's troops capture Johannsburg. **Central Poland**—Germans advance into Poland in a 40-mile battle-line extending from near Lipno toward the Warthe. **Turkey**—The Turks capture El Arish, in Egypt.

NOVEMBER 16.—**East Prussia**—At Stallupönen, on the Suwalki border, the Russian advance is checked. Russian forces near Soldau suffer a repulse. **Central Poland**—At Wlozlawsk the Germans take several thousand prisoners.

NOVEMBER 17.—**Western**—Wide inundations effected by the Belgians extend the flooded area beyond Dixmude, and bring to a close the first Battle of Ypres. **East Prussia**—The Russians fall back between Gumbinnen and Wirballen, and retreat from Soldau upon Mlawa. **Central Poland**—Heavy fighting retards the German advance between Lodz and the Bzura River. Reinforcements come in to pour in from Prussia. The Russian port of Libau on the Baltic is bombarded by a German squadron. **Servia**—The Austrians are victorious at Valjevo.

NOVEMBER 19.—**Central Poland**—The German advance is blocked within 40 miles of Warsaw. To the south, a huge battle is under way, centering on Krakow and Czenstochow. **Turkey**—Russian reinforcements pour into the Batoum district. **Kurd**

forces suffer defeat in Persian Armenia. **General**—The Khedive of Egypt joins personally with Germany and the Young Turks.

NOVEMBER 21.—**East Prussia**—The Russians advance and capture Gumbinnen. **Galicia**—The Austrians evacuate Sandee. **Servia**—The Servians make a successful stand against the Austrians, who forced out of Valjevo.

NOVEMBER 23.—**Central Poland**—The German line at Kalisz and Thorn falls into a Russian trap. **Turkey**—The Turks claim victory over a British force near El Kantara, east of the Suez Canal.

NOVEMBER 24.—**Western**—British war-ships in the Channel bombard the German naval base at Zeobruegge.

NOVEMBER 25.—**Galicia**—Russian forces attempt an invasion of Hungary over the Karpathian Mountains.

NOVEMBER 26.—**Central Poland**—The Germans extricate themselves from the Russian encircling movement, and continue their advance. **Galicia**—Austrian forces defending Krakow are defeated by the Russians at Brzezko. **Naval**—The British predreadnought *Bulwark* blows up and sinks in the Thames; cause unknown.

NOVEMBER 27.—**Western**—The French claim gains all along the line from the Channel to Mühlhausen, averaging 4 to 10 miles in the last two weeks.

NOVEMBER 29.—**Servia**—Austrians advancing on the main Servian force capture Suvotor, near Valjevo. **Bukowina**—The Russians seize Czernowitz.

NOVEMBER 30.—**Western**—Germans to the number of 120,000 concentrate on an attack on Ypres. **Galicia**—The Russian force across the Karpathians is surrounded and defeated. **Servia**—Belgrade is taken by the Austrians after a 126-day siege.

DECEMBER 1.—**South Africa**—General de Wet is captured.

DECEMBER 3.—**Western**—French progress is marked, east of Saint-Mihiel and in Alsace. **Servia**—The resistance to the invading Austrians becomes aggressive. **Karpathians**—Bartfeld is captured by the Russians.

DECEMBER 5.—**Western**—The German attack at Ypres is successfully resisted, with some gains by the Allies. **Central Poland**—Reinforced from the West, the Germans take Lodz, directly against the Russian center.

DECEMBER 6.—**Galicia**—A Russian force numbering 270,000 is before Krakow, and the suburbs are under bombardment.

DECEMBER 8.—**Servia**—Turning on the invaders, the Servians bring to a successful conclusion a six-day battle near Mt. Rudnik, and regain Valjevo and Ushitzia. **Turkey**—The British expeditionary force at the head of the Persian Gulf gains Kurna, giving it control from the junction of the Tigris and Euphrates to the sea. **South Africa**—General Beyers, the rebel Boer leader, is killed. **Naval**—A British squadron takes by surprise Admiral von Spee's squadron in the South Atlantic off the Falkland Islands, and sinks three of the German vessels. Nearly 2,000 lives are reported lost.

DECEMBER 10.—**General**—Von Falkenhayn succeeds von Moltke as head of the German General Staff.

DECEMBER 12.—**Northern Poland**—German forces advancing from the direction of Soldau suffer repulse near Przasnysz. **Central Poland**—Pushing on from Lodz, the Germans are concentrating near Lowicz. **Servia**—The invading Austrians fall back upon the border, with a reported loss of 28,000. **Bukowina**—The Russians hold important areas in the Eastern Karpathians.

DECEMBER 13.—**Naval**—The Turkish battle-ship *Messudieh* is sunk in the Dardanelles by a British submarine.

DECEMBER 14.—**Northern Poland**—The Germans are pushed back from Przasnysz to Mlawa. **Galicia**—The Austrians drive the Russians northeast from Jaslo, toward the San. **Servia**—The Servians recapture Belgrade. Three Austrian army corps are routed, to the South. The Austrians fall back across the Danube and San rivers.

DECEMBER 16.—**Naval**—Scarborough, Hartlepool, and Whitby, three towns on the eastern coast of England, are bombarded by a German squadron. The killed number 48; wounded, 85.

DECEMBER 17.—**Western**—Appreciable gains are made by the between the Channel and the Lys River. **General**—Great Britain declares a protectorate over Egypt.

DECEMBER 18.—**Central Poland**—The Germans capture Lowicz.

DECEMBER 19.—**Central Poland**—The Germans are halted at the Narew River, thirty miles from Warsaw. **Southern Poland**—The Russians fall back across the Nida River, but begin a flank movement south on Tarnow.

DECEMBER 20.—**Karpathians**—Following a severe engagement at Lapkow Pass, the Austrians are swept back into the valleys of the Latorica and Ungh rivers, in Hungary. **Turkey**—The Russians drive the Turks in full flight in the direction of Van.

DECEMBER 21.—**Northern Poland**—The German invaders are

driven across the border to Neidenburg and Lautenburg, where a stand is made for the protection of Thorn.

DECEMBER 25.—**East Prussia**—In an engagement near Lötzen the Germans take many Russian prisoners. **Galicia**—By a quick change of front and a sharp engagement, a junction of Austrian forces at Tuchow, on the Biala River, is prevented by the Russians and the relief of Peremysl is prevented. **Naval**—Eight British ships, accompanied by hydroaeroplanes, raid the German harbor of Cuxhaven on the North Sea.

DECEMBER 29.—**Western**—The French invest Steinbach, in Alsace. French attacks on Sennheim are repulsed.

DECEMBER 30.—**Central Poland**—The Germans withdraw from the Bzura.

DECEMBER 31.—**Transcaucasia**—Turks invade Russian Caucasus, advancing on Kars and Ardahan.

JANUARY 1, 1915.—**East Prussia**—The Russians are driven across the border into the Polish province of Suwalki. **Transcaucasia**—Turkish troops occupy the fortified Russian town of Ardahan. **Naval**—The British ship *Formidable* is torpedoed and sinks in the English Channel, with 500 men. **General**—The German headquarters announces that there are in Germany 586,000 prisoners of war: 310,000 are Russians, 220,000 French, 37,000 Belgians, and 19,000 British.

JANUARY 3-4.—**Western**—French forces capture Steinbach, in Alsace. **Transcaucasia**—The Russians destroy an entire Turkish army corps in two crushing victories, at Ardahan and Sarikamys.

JANUARY 7.—**Western**—At Soissons, the Allies gain two lines of trenches and cross the Aisne. **General**—President Poincaré, of France, signs the decree prohibiting all sale and transportation of absinthe and similar liquors.

JANUARY 12.—**Transcaucasia**—The remainder of the Turkish Tenth Army Corps is routed at Kara Ourdan.

JANUARY 13.—**General**—Count Berchtold, Premier of Austria-Hungary, resigns, to be succeeded by Baron Burian, a Hungarian.

JANUARY 14.—**Western**—North of Soissons, the Germans capture six villages, the heights of Vregny, five miles of trenches, and 3,150 men, driving the French back across the Aisne. **East Prussia**—A Russian invasion by a new force of 800,000 men is begun. **Persia**—A Turkish army occupies Tabriz.

JANUARY 15.—**Bukowina**—The Russians take Kirlibaba Pass.

JANUARY 17-18.—**Western**—Fierce fighting centers about La Boisselle, northeast of Amiens, the village changing hands repeatedly. In the forest of Le Prêtre, on the Lorraine border, the French advance reaches to within ten miles of Metz.

JANUARY 19.—**Western**—German aircraft raid Norfolk coast towns, causing much damage and killing four persons.

JANUARY 24.—**Western**—In a second attempt to raid English coast the German squadron is detected and routed by the British coast patrol. The German cruiser *Blücher* is sunk with 762 men. The Germans' assertion of the loss of a British cruiser is denied. **South Africa**—Twelve hundred Boer rebels under Maritz attack Upington, Bechuanaland, and are repulsed.

JANUARY 30.—**Transcaucasia and Persia**—The Russians overwhelm the Turks in the Caucasus and at Tabriz.

FEBRUARY 1.—**Central Poland**—German forces at Borjimow, after five weeks of fighting, drive the Russians back from the Bzura, upon Warsaw. **General**—By decree, the German Government takes control of all foodstuffs within the Empire.

FEBRUARY 2.—**Egypt**—Turks attempting to cross the Suez Canal at Toussoun are repulsed by British forces. **Dardanelles**—The four outer forts are shelled by an Anglo-French fleet.

FEBRUARY 3.—**Central Poland**—The Russians initiate a counter-offensive at the Bzura. **Galicia**—The Austrians evacuate Tarnow.

FEBRUARY 6.—**General**—Turkey salutes the Italian flag and surrenders a captive British consul, closing the Hodeida incident, which threatened war. The *Lusitania* flies our flag by British Admiralty order while in the danger-zone.

FEBRUARY 9.—**Karpathians**—Germans meet with stubborn resistance, involving heavy losses, at Tucholka Pass. **General**—The Russian Duma holds its first meeting since August 9.

FEBRUARY 10.—**General**—The United States Government protests to Germany against its decree of a marine "war-zone," and to England against the use of neutral flags by British ships. The British House of Commons adopts estimates for 3,000,000 men, voting unlimited funds.

FEBRUARY 12.—**Western**—Thirty-four British aircraft raid the Belgian coast. **East Prussia**—The Czar's forces are again driven out, 50,000 prisoners being taken by the Germans.

FEBRUARY 13.—**Central Poland**—German troops occupy Plock.

FEBRUARY 16.—**Western**—Forty British aeroplanes and seaplanes attack the Ostend district. **General**—Figures made public

at Washington show that American exports of war-materials during the last four months of 1914 amounted to \$40,466,092.

FEBRUARY 18.—**Western**—The German marine "war-zone" decree goes into effect. **East Prussia**—Nine engagements in the Masurian Lake district result in a decisive victory for the Germans. **General**—Turkey apologizes to Greece and yields to her demands for reparation, averting war.

FEBRUARY 19.—**General**—Great Britain replies to the note of protest against misuse of neutral flags, denying any intention of ordering their use for the general protection of merchant vessels.

FEBRUARY 20.—**Northern Poland**—The Russians retreating from East Prussia make a successful stand at Ossowiec. **Dardanelles**—The Anglo-French fleet reopens its bombardment of the Turkish fortifications. **General**—The American cotton-ship *Evelyn*, bound for Bremen, strikes a mine and sinks near the mouth of the Ems.

FEBRUARY 23.—**General**—The American cotton-ship *Carib* is sunk in the North Sea.

FEBRUARY 24.—**Northern Poland**—The Germans storm and take Przasnysz, with 10,000 prisoners.

FEBRUARY 25.—**Dardanelles**—The Allied fleet silences all the forts at the entrance to the strait.

FEBRUARY 27.—**Western**—German forces in Lorraine achieve a four-mile gain on a thirteen-mile front. **Northern Poland**—The Russians regain Przasnysz.

MARCH 1.—**General**—The French Government estimates that 1,880,000 Germans are on the Western line, while 2,080,000 Germans and Austrians are opposed to the Russians in the East. Prisoners of war in Germany have increased 200,000 since January 1, making a total of 781,000. It is estimated that out of Austria's first line of 2,000,000 about 1,600,000 have been lost in killed, wounded, or captured.

MARCH 5.—**Karpathians**—The Russians inflict terrific losses on the Austrian Army in an indeterminate engagement, in which the latter hold ground in the Beskid Mountains. **Dardanelles**—Three more forts are silenced on the Asiatic side. **General**—A new peace Cabinet is formed in Greece.

MARCH 10.—**Western**—British troops take Neuve Chapelle and advance on Lille.

MARCH 13.—**Galicia**—Russian forces capture Austrian fortifications near Tarnowitz and Polno.

MARCH 14.—**Naval**—The German cruiser *Dresden* is sunk by three British war-ships at Juan Fernandez Island.

MARCH 15.—**General**—Berlin estimates the total Allied loss at 3,600,000 men; the imprisoned Russians in Germany, on February 1, at 350,000, those in Austria at 157,800; French prisoners in both countries, 240,000. The grand total of killed, wounded, and missing for Prussian land-forces alone is put at 1,050,029.

MARCH 18.—**Dardanelles**—The British battle-ships *Irresistible* and *Ocean* and the French battle-ship *Bouvet* are sunk by mines. The British *Inflexible* and French *Gaulois* are disabled.

MARCH 22.—**Galicia**—Peremysl falls, its garrison of 9 generals, 93 officers of the General Staff, 2,500 other officers, and 117,000 men surrendering unconditionally.

MARCH 23.—**Karpathians**—The Russians gain Lupkow Pass.

MARCH 25.—**Persia**—The Turks are defeated at Ardabil by the Russians, with a loss of 21,000. Kurds massacre Christian residents at Urmia. **General**—Albanian insurgents shell Durazzo, Albania.

MARCH 26.—**Western**—The French occupy Hartmannswillerkopf, in Alsace, where both sides have suffered severe losses in a prolonged engagement.

MARCH 28.—**General**—The British passenger-ship *Falaba* is sunk by a German submarine south of St. George's Channel. One American and 120 others of the passengers and crew are lost.

MARCH 31.—**Karpathians**—The Russians reach the last heights of the Beskid Mountains, on the threshold of Hungary. **General**—The German War Office announces the capture of 55,800 Russians during March. Russia reports the total number of Austrian prisoners taken since the advance in the Karpathians began, on January 21, to be 260,000, including those taken at Peremysl.

THE SPRING CAMPAIGNS

APRIL 1.—**Western**—Submarine attacks on England's fishing fleets are begun.

APRIL 2.—**Dardanelles**—The destruction of the British battle-ship *Lord Nelson* is reported. The Allied fleet withdraws.

APRIL 3.—**Western**—French forces begin a series of attacks upon the German lines between Verdun and Metz.

APRIL 4.—**Karpathians**—The Russians advance in the Beskid

Mountains, capturing Smolnik, east of Lupkow Pass, and surging through Rostock Pass, but the Austrians at Uzok and Beskid passes hold back the invasion of Hungary.

APRIL 5.—**East Prussia**—Near Memel a Russian battalion is annihilated.

APRIL 6.—**Karpathians**—The Russians take Varecze Pass and occupy Polena, on the Hungarian slope.

APRIL 7.—**Western**—The Germans take Drei Grachten. The French take Les Épagnes with heavy German losses.

APRIL 8.—**General**—Berlin reports 812,808 prisoners in Germany on April 1.

APRIL 11.—**General**—Of the 1,068 $\frac{3}{4}$ -mile Allied front, East and West, it is estimated that the French hold 544 miles, the British 32 $\frac{1}{2}$, the Belgians 17 $\frac{1}{4}$, the Russians 857, and the Servians and Montenegrins 219. The total British casualties to date are 139,347.

APRIL 12.—**Karpathians**—The Russians reach Szolyva, 20 miles within the Hungarian border. It is estimated that 3,500,000 men are engaged in the Karpathian battle-line.

APRIL 14.—**Western**—The French gain a mile in the capture of Schuepfeureithkopf, in Alsace, and advance down the Fecht River toward Colmar. In Belgium a prolonged struggle rages about "Hill 60," near Ypres.

APRIL 18.—**Western**—The British gain three miles near Ypres, but the possession of "Hill 60" remains undecided. **Galicia**—The Russians evacuate Tarnow. **General**—The British strength at the front now comprises 750,000 men.

APRIL 19.—**Western**—"Hill 60" is assailed repeatedly by the British. The fighting toward Ypres continues with violence. The Germans gain by the use of asphyxiating gases. **Karpathians**—Field-Marshal von Hindenburg takes command of the Austro-German forces.

APRIL 22.—**Dardanelles**—The Allied bombardment is resumed.

APRIL 25.—**Karpathians**—Costly Russian losses are suffered at Uzok Pass. **Dardanelles**—Under cover of the new attack, Allied troops are landed on the Gallipoli Peninsula.

APRIL 26.—**Western**—The Germans gain Hartmannswillerkopf, in Alsace, with heavy losses. **General**—The French cruiser *Léon Gambetta* is sunk in the Ionian Sea by an Austrian submarine.

APRIL 27.—**General**—The Women's International Peace Conference convenes at The Hague.

APRIL 28.—**Turkey**—The Russian Black Sea squadron bombards Turkish forces within the Bosphorus. Turkey announces a British destroyer sunk, a French cruiser on fire, and three British battle-ships badly damaged, in the Dardanelles.

APRIL 29.—**Northern Poland**—The Germans advance east from Tilsit, 70 miles into Russian territory, beyond Schaul, cutting the Libau-Kovno railroad.

APRIL 30.—**Western**—A *Zeppelin* raids Ipswich, 66 miles from London. At Ypres the Germans hold the west bank of the canal, while the Allies continue their attacks on "Hill 60." **General**—Ambassador von Bernstorff warns Americans, by a newspaper advertisement, to avoid entering the "war-zone" on ships of the Allies.

MAY 1.—**General**—The American oil-steamer *Gulflight* is torpedoed and sunk off the Scilly Isles, with no warning. Three deaths result. Minister van Dyke reports to Washington injury to the American oil-steamer *Cushing* by German aeroplane bombs.

MAY 2.—**Galicia**—Heavy Austro-German attacks gain a great victory near Tarnow, with the capture of 30,000 Russians.

MAY 3.—**Western**—The Germans gain in terrific onslaughts near Ypres, about the villages of Zonnenbeke, Zevecote, and Westhoek. The use of asphyxiating gases is continued.

MAY 4.—**Karpathians**—Weakened by Austro-German successes in Galicia, the Russian front on the Beskid range, from Zboro to Lupkow, gives way, followed by a general Russian retreat from Hungary.

MAY 5.—**Western**—The French estimate of Germany's loss in men in the foregoing two weeks, to date, about Ypres, is 35,000. **Galicia**—The Austrians recapture Tarnow and drive the Russians beyond the Donsjeo and Biala rivers.

MAY 7.—**Western**—The German assault about Ypres, lax for two days, begins with renewed vigor, penetrating the Allied line in several places. North of Arras the Allies gain two and one-half miles on a four-mile front. **North Poland**—German progress above the Niemen River continues. Libau, on the Baltic, is attacked by land and sea. **General**—The Cunard liner *Lusitania* is torpedoed without warning off Kinsale, Ireland, and sinks in fifteen minutes, with a loss of 1,152 lives, of whom 114 are Americans. *S*

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